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It is highly gratifying to observe that the kindly relations between the United States and Russia have been greatly strengthened by the recent intercourse of the two governments. One event contributory to this happy condition is Russia's expressed willingness to enter into an arbitration treaty with the United States similar to that which our Government is negotiating with all nations desirous of such an arrangement; another is the acceptance by Russia of the American contention as to the principle of limited contraband as applied to foodstuffs, fuel and cotton in time of war, and a third is the extremely friendly tone of the Russian reply to President Roosevelt's note inviting the powers to join in another conference at The Hague. The Russian attitude on all these questions is conciliatory and reassuring, but it is specially significant with respect to the subject of contraband of war and the proposed second conference at The Hague. On the outbreak of the war in the Far East Russia gave formal notice to the other powers that she would treat coal, alcohol and other fuel products together with raw cotton as absolute contraband of war when found on neutral ships consigned to the enemy's ports. The United States formally protested against this arbitrary ruling, pointing out that the commodities named were extensively used in many inoffensive industries and were therefore only conditionally contraband and not to be treated as absolute contraband except where it could be definitely shown that they were to be used by the enemy for military purposes. The American protest, fully approved by Great Britain, was referred by Russia to one of her foremost international lawyers, Baron de Staal, who has virtually ruled in favor of the principle of conditional contraband, thus laying the basis for a future agreement among the powers regarding the important question involved. The reply of the Russian government to the American proposal for another peace conference at The Hague, while not an acceptance, is in no degree disappointing. It specifies that Russia cannot consistently enter into such a conference while actually engaged in war, and the point is well taken. It is explained, however, that Russia is heartily in sympathy with the purpose which prompted the invitation and that at some future time she will eagerly join in the effort to accomplish the laudable objects sought to be attained. The tone of the note and of other recent communications from Russia is exceedingly cordial and denotes a strong desire to maintain the amicable relations which have always prevailed between herself and the United States. She will discover that this desire is heartily reciprocated by the United States. We cannot but feel that the whole effect of the situation thus disclosed will be to promote international concord and afford another safeguard for the peace of the world.

Of all the proposed remedies for the evil of desertion from the Army none seems so likely to produce the desired results as that suggested by Lieutenant General Chaffee in his annual report. He believes that if the several States and Territories were to enact laws withholding from deserters the right to vote at National, State or municipal elections until the act of desertion is atoned for by lawful discharge subsequently earned by military service, the effect would be greatly to diminish what is confessedly the gravest evil which besets the Army today. Speaking from long experience in command of troops, General Chaffee declares that the punishment of deserters by dishonorable discharge and imprisonment for two or three years has but little restraining influence on the Service generally. The military authorities, deeply impressed with the numerous desertions, which last year numbered 5,873, have tried to discover an administrative cause for the evil, but have found none; the fault is inherent in the man himself and is therefore not sus-

ceptible of military control and correction. It must be dealt with by civil laws recognizing desertion as a criminal breach of trust amounting to felony, and one of the first penalties for such an act should be the disfranchisement of the offender. One fact which has undoubtedly contributed to the excessive desertion is that the crime of desertion, specially in time of peace, is popularly regarded as a trivial offense which in most cases is quickly excused or forgotten. The man who violates his enlistment oath and betrays his solemn obligation to the Government is too often regarded as having committed nothing more than a trifling misdemeanor, whereas a similar breach of trust in ordinary business relations would justly expose him to the scorn of his neighbors and the penalties of the law. This easy tolerance of the crime of desertion denotes a public sentiment which is not only unsound but demoralizing and dangerous. It condones an offense which is quite as injurious to the integrity and efficiency of the Army as defalcation or concerted insubordination among its responsible officers. What is needed is that the people shall recognize desertion as a high crime against the Republic. It is perfectly clear that the effective remedy for the evil must come through the hearty co-operation of the civil authorities, and perhaps along the lines marked out by General Chaffee.

In addition to the plans, already described in these columns, for the organization of a great militia force in Canada numbering 100,000 men, the Dominion Government has under consideration a scheme for developing a naval militia which promises valuable results. If the Canadian parliament enacts the necessary legislation, of which there is little doubt, it is proposed to organize a permanent naval instruction corps of eight hundred officers and men chosen from those engaged in the fisheries-protection service, and employ the force thus created in the training of a general naval militia of 5,000 volunteers enlisted on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes. The training will include instructional cruises at sea in British naval vessels set aside for that purpose, and it is probable that the Canadian Government will acquire additional training ships of its own, one or more of which will be used on the Great Lakes. As we understand it, the naval militia, like the land militia, will be designed exclusively for Canadian defense and will be commanded by Canadian officers, though we have no doubt that on a call to the imperial defense both forces would be found fit and eager for service beyond sea. The organization of the Canadian naval militia will be observed here in the United States, not only without resentment or distrust, but with hearty sympathy and approval. The open displeasures with which our neighbors regarded the recent appearance of the old United States cruiser Essex on the Great Lakes as a training ship for the naval militia of the States adjacent to those waters might seem to afford a pretext for a similar display of feeling on this side of the line against the proposed use of Canadian trainingships on the lakes. But there will be no protest, no ill-feeling, no alarmist nonsense in the United States. The Great Lakes afford room enough for the trainingships of both countries, and the vast territory bordering upon them is capable of supplying large contingents of hardy, efficient sailors to the navies of both the United States and Great Britain. All that is needed is a reasonable degree of practical common sense and a due regard for the principle of fair play on each side of the line. With those saving influences firmly established, as they appear to be in the light of the recent elections in both countries, the United States and Canada must continue to dwell together in the bonds of peace and neighborly interest.

There could be no more convincing manifestation of European interest in American naval progress than the fact that the German budget for the ensuing fiscal year contains an item specifically providing for the expense of sending German navy officers to the United States to study American methods of building and arming warships and to inquire into other subjects with a view to improving the German fleet. The alertness of this project is self-evident. It will enable the officers detailed for such duty to familiarize themselves with the methods which are rapidly advancing the United States to a foremost place among the great naval powers of the world. German interest in American naval expansion may not be entirely unselfish, but it is keen, appreciative and thoroughly practical. It might be fitly reciprocated by a more attentive study of German naval construction by American Navy officers specially detailed for that purpose. Our officers would, of course, enjoy the same opportunities for such studies in Germany as will be given to German officers in the United States. The navies of the two countries are growing more rapidly than any others in the world. Both represent the furthest advance in the science of design and construction and in some respects each undoubtedly has something worth knowing to learn from the other. The way to obtain the needful knowledge has been clearly indicated by the German government, leaving the United States to follow suit if it chooses.

Members of the party of Representatives in Congress who have lately returned from a tour of inspection on the Isthmus of Panama are quoted in Washington despatches as expressing disappointment with conditions in that territory. They agree that anything short of a military administration of affairs in the Canal Zone

would be useless, that a milder form of government would have no end of trouble with the natives, and that it was only the presence of United States Marines on the isthmus that prevented the success of the recent attempt to overthrow the government of the Republic of Panama. This testimony is in full accord with the opinion of other observers, that at present and perhaps for years to come the presence of United States military authority in the Canal Zone is the only definite safeguard of peace and order on the isthmus.

As a result of Secretary Taft's special mission to the isthmus, the United States and the Republic of Panama have entered into a new agreement which affords a secure foundation for their kindly relations and opens the way for an amicable adjustment of the differences which have arisen between the two countries. By the terms agreed upon the operation of the Dingley tariff act in the Panama Canal Zone is entirely suspended, but goods destined for the isthmus beyond the limits of the zone should be subject to the consular regulations of Panama and shall pay duties to the Government of Panama. The United States may retain control of a post at each entrance to the canal and is also empowered to supervise the quarantine service, not only in the Canal Zone, but in the ports of Colon and Panama. The government of Panama obligates itself to maintain the gold standard, to safeguard the United States mails, and to grant reciprocal dockage facilities to United States ships. The provisions thus outlined cover virtually all the points on which differences have arisen between the two countries. They are needful to the real interests of both parties, and their prompt acceptance by Panama cannot but hasten the unexampled prosperity which the beginning of construction work on the canal is bound to bring to the isthmus and its people. The negotiation of this important agreement affords another illustration of the tact, discretion and conciliatory spirit which have invariably distinguished Secretary Taft's official transactions.

An order, regarded in military circles in England as the most important army order issued by the British War Office in thirty years, has passed almost unnoticed, although it was published more than a month ago. This order stipulates that henceforth enlistments for the infantry of the British Army shall be for a period of nine years with the colors and three years in the reserve. By some of the British military experts, who are just beginning to realize its importance, this order is regarded as a confession that the three year enlistment term adopted in 1870, "to save the army," is a failure, but a statement issued by the British War Office intimates that the new order was promulgated with the view of checking the number of entries, the strength of the infantry having reached a figure in excess of the establishment provided by Parliament. As to the three year system the London Military Mail remarks: "Yet it must be admitted that for some years it worked well. It was a change, and English people dearly love a break-away from the monotony. So at first recruits came in abundance, and a fine reserve of men was built up—a reserve which showed its worth in the Boer War. But the novelty wore off long ago; Mr. Arnold Forster, in the House of Commons, on July 14, said the policy which led us to adopt the three year term of enlistment was dictated by circumstances. That is just it. And the new policy is dictated by circumstances too."

As we are receiving a number of communications on the subject of the canteen we should like to suggest to our correspondents that the only question profitable for discussion here is whether, as a matter of observation and experience, it is found that the withdrawal of the permission to sell light wines and beer at the post exchange has, or has not, improved the condition of the Army. The question as to the moral right, or the moral wrong, of drinking in moderation is one about which men will dispute interminably, and we have little space to give to its discussion, especially as the religious and total abstinence papers welcome such discussion. We are endeavoring to make the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a religious paper in a practical sense, but cannot devote its columns to the consideration of questions for which more fitting organs are provided. We observe that the temperance organ, "The Union Signal," states that the War Department has forbidden the post commanders to discuss the subject of the canteen. The obvious incorrectness of this statement is apparent from the fact that the paper in question has received answers from post commanders to its requests for their opinion as to the workings of the canteen law. But exactitude of statement is something not to be expected from one-idea faddists of any school.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has prepared a plan for the formation of a naval reserve which will enlist widespread attention. It provides for a total reserve strength of twenty thousand, of whom six hundred shall be commissioned officers. According to the plan the reserve will consist of persons of seafaring life and others qualified by actual experience, and of graduates of the Naval Academy, all to be enrolled and subject to call of the National Government when needed for service in time of war or when war is imminent, and to receive certain yearly training to fit them for such Government service. A bill embodying the plan thus described will shortly be submitted to Congress.

Whether a deserter from the army or navy of a foreign country shall be excluded or deported from the United States merely because he is a deserter, is a question indirectly suggested by the war in the Far East. The Bureau of Immigration at Washington has been advised that an organized system for assisting deserters from the Russian army to reach the United States is in operation in Europe, whereby soldiers of the Czar stationed at garrisons along the German, Austrian and Polish frontiers are secretly conveyed to the nearest seaport and placed on ships bound for America. It is well known that the number of Russian immigrants entering the United States has increased largely within the last six months, and the authorities of the Bureau of Immigration suspect that many of the newcomers are from the army. The question has therefore been suggested whether, on complaint from Russia, a deserter identified as such, would be surrendered by the United States. The answer to this question is obviously in the negative. Our immigration laws, drastic as they are in some respects, nowhere recognize desertion from military service as a ground for excluding a foreigner from the United States. If he is not a pauper, a lunatic, a convicted criminal, an anarchist, an assisted immigrant, a contract laborer, or the victim of incurable disease, the newcomer may land with none to molest or make him afraid. To recognize desertion as a ground for exclusion would establish a precedent which might affect a multitude of deserving American citizens of foreign birth who are now living here in immunity from arrest for deserting the military service in their native countries. Such a precedent would be especially obnoxious to the sentiment of a country whose people believe, quite mistakenly in our opinion, that compulsory military service is oppression. An interesting case relating indirectly to this question of desertion, arose when the Russian cruiser *Varing* was placed in commission with a Russian crew in Philadelphia. A Russian medical officer attached to that vessel, having fallen in love with an American woman, deserted to resign his commission, renounce his allegiance to Russia and remain in America and marry. The Russian government protested, and when the matter was taken into the United States courts it was held that the officer should be surrendered to Russia. He was recalled and, according to reports, was punished for attempted desertion. This case, it will be observed, is not analogous to that of a deserter who reaches the United States unaided by or without the knowledge of his government, yet it discloses a phase of the general question which is highly interesting.

Secretary Morton is striving to put an end to a practice which has been for years growing until it appears to have the force of an established custom in the Navy. It is the practice of bringing pressure, political, official or social, to bear upon the Navy Department to influence its assignments to duty so that the peculiar wishes of officers may be met and their individual tastes suited. In a letter to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy Secretary Morton has called Captain Brownson's attention to the evil that it may be brought to the notice of the midshipmen. The Secretary has already put his foot down on the practice so far as the Department is concerned, but the flood of letters and callers requesting favors of this kind continues, so he has taken this method of reaching the midshipmen that they may know in advance that all such requests regardless of their source will be refused and that the midshipmen themselves may be saved the risk of encountering the Department's prejudice. In his letter to Captain Brownson Secretary Morton says: "The Department has been approached in various ways, directly and indirectly, by influences seeking to control the assignment of midshipmen, singly or in groups, from the class about to be graduated from the Naval Academy, to certain ships which they, or their friends, have pleased to specify. The Department does not hesitate to express its disapproval of the spirit thus evidenced before even the beginning of an active career in the Service, which seeks to secure duty in accordance with individual preferences, rather than the good of the Service, as interpreted by the Department's orders. The Department is of the opinion that the young gentlemen referred to are not fully aware of the gravity of the attack made by such requests on the principle involved—that the individual exists for the good of the Service, not the Service for the individual—and they should be warned that the Department will regard with disfavor the bringing of any influence, official, political, or social, seeking to control or divert in their behalf its orders to duty."

One point urged by the Secretary of War in support of his appeal for Congressional legislation to encourage railway construction in the Philippines is that it would exert an educational influence of great benefit to the islanders. "The Philippines," says Judge Taft, "have now in operation but 120 miles of railway. Their superficial area is upward of 130,000 square miles. Their population is nearly 8,000,000. The railroad mileage, when compared with that of the dependencies of any other country in the world, is ridiculously small and is a full explanation for the lack of development of the resources of this archipelago. It fully explains the fact that there are to-day in the islands twelve different languages spoken by the 7,000,000 civilized Christian Filipinos, and largely explains the ignorance and state of pupillage in which a great majority of the people of the islands continue." In connection with his statement

that the attempt to put the Filipinos on their feet is a national experiment, Judge Taft says: "The taxation by States, counties and municipalities of this country of bonds issued in furtherance of that experiment is a burden upon it and an obstruction to its success. Therefore the National Government through Congress may very well declare such bonds to be exempt from State, county, and municipal taxation and keep well within its constitutional power. The exemption, if conferred upon all Philippine bonds, will make a difference in the rate of interest at which money can be borrowed by the Philippine government of at least one and possibly two per cent. As no interest is harmed thereby, therefore, why should not the exemption be granted? It is fair to say that there is no indebtedness of the islands, payment of which is not provided for out of other sources than the revenues of the islands. All the improvements which have been carried on have been made either out of the revenues of the islands or out of the \$3,000,000 Congressional fund which the Congress of the United States gave to the treasury of the Philippine Islands to relieve the suffering and starvation due to the cholera and the rinderpest, and the consequent destruction of nearly ninety per cent. of the draft cattle of the islands. Charged as this Government is with the duty of elevating and educating the people of those islands, there is no higher obligation upon it than that of adopting such legislation as will attract to the islands the investment of large amounts of capital in the construction of steam railroads and other means of easy communication."

President Roosevelt, in the course of his address at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great in the grounds of the Army War College in Washington, expressed the hope that eventually statues of other great soldiers would appear there, including those of Caesar, Hannibal, Napoleon and Washington. In view of that utterance it is interesting to learn from unofficial sources that the government of Italy will shortly offer a large statue of Caesar as a gift to the United States which, it is needless to say, would be thankfully accepted. If the grounds of the War College are to be adorned with statues of foreign soldiers there is one point decidedly in favor of those of the remote past. When the statue of Frederick the Great was given to the American people there was some objection to its erection at the National capital, the contention being that Frederick had no real sympathy with republican institutions and that consequently the appearance of his effigy in the city named for Washington would be out of place. Whether that objection was well-grounded or not is neither here nor there; the statue has been placed in position, and the discussion is closed. But no such objection could be made to the acceptance of statues of soldiers like Hannibal or Caesar. Fortunately or unfortunately, those strenuous warriors had their innings before the American experiment in popular institutions was undertaken, and they are nowhere on record for or against the project. We may therefore assume that, if artistically correct, the statue of Caesar will be awarded a place in the grounds of the War College, and the lesson of its acceptance will be that when a foreign country resolves to present the effigy of a great military hero to the American people the wise course will be to choose a soldier who lived so far in the past that he could not possibly have committed himself on the question of free institutions. So far as that consideration is concerned, Caesar is distinctly eligible. Likewise Hannibal, Xerxes, et al.

The War Department knows absolutely nothing officially about the selection by Governor-elect Douglas, of Massachusetts, of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired list, for duty as adjutant general of the National Guard of Massachusetts. Of course no request can be made by Mr. Douglas of the War Department for General Miles' detail with the Massachusetts militia until next month when Mr. Douglas actually assumes the office of Governor. It is said at the War Department that if such a request is made for the assignment under the provisions of the Militia Act of General Miles to this duty two things will have to be taken into consideration: First, would it be proper and dignified for the War Department to countenance the assignment of a lieutenant general in the Regular Army—an officer once in command of the Army—to be the adjutant general of State troops; and, secondly, are there any vacancies left for retired officers to be assigned on active duty and with active pay with militia organizations? The law allows the assignment of twenty retired Regular officers to duty with State troops with full active duty pay. This number is now exhausted. If General Miles desires to become adjutant general of Massachusetts on his retired pay, the War Department has no right to interfere, but it is another question if Governor Douglas requests the assignment of General Miles under the Militia Act with the full pay of his rank.

We have several times called attention to the noteworthy fact that the newspapers and the philanthropists whose sensibilities were so much and so properly excited by the casualties of war, did not appear to be at all disturbed by the casualties on the railroads in the United States which amount each year to a total in excess of the loss in the most bloody engagements of war; such as do not occur more than once in a genera-

tion, and of which we have had no example in this country during the last thirty-nine years. Our total loss of killed and wounded in battle during these years is a matter of five or six thousand, while the casualties on the railroads show a total of over two millions in the same time. That this fearful, and to a considerable extent unnecessary waste is beginning to attract public attention, is shown by the remarks of President Roosevelt on the subject in his annual message. In the course of his remarks on this subject the President says: "Of course, nothing can ever prevent accidents caused by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for any railroad employee, whether officer or man, who by issuance of wrong orders or by disobedience of orders causes disaster. The law of 1901, requiring interstate railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to passengers and employees on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the Government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the results of such investigation be made public."

Since the Government at Washington not long ago gave notice that henceforth its ambassadors, ministers and consular representatives abroad would be known as "American" instead of "United States" ambassadors, etc., the objection has been made that the arrangement might impair, if not wholly invalidate the attestation, by such officials, of papers requiring them to affix the seal of the United States. It is now explained by the State Department that there was no purpose of substituting "America" for "the United States" as the legal name of the country or of altering the official designation of ambassadors, ministers or consuls. In other words, such officials, when acting in the notarial capacity or in other cases requiring the use of the seal, will continue to do so as representatives of "the United States of America" and were so instructed when the notice concerning the use of the term "American" was issued. The designation, "American," it is further explained, was authorized merely because of its brevity and simplicity for use on office stationery, visiting cards and in unofficial intercourse. It would require Congressional legislation, if not an amendment to the Constitution, to substitute "America" for "the United States" as the legal name of the country, and the recent change authorized by the Secretary of State was made with full knowledge of that fact.

Bishop Brent, head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of the Philippines, who is now visiting in the United States, ventures an opinion on the demand for Philippine independence which we commend to the serious attention of the "anti-imperialists" here in America. Speaking after careful observation of conditions in the islands, he declares that one might as well talk of giving independence to a colony of six-year-old children as to the Filipinos, who are at present utterly incapable of governing themselves. Another and even more important statement by Bishop Brent is that the clergymen of the Catholic and Protestant churches in the islands are working together in perfect harmony and that the effect of their vigorous co-operation is most wholesome. There is no more promising feature of the American policy in the Philippines than the fact that it enjoys the hearty approval and support of religious leaders of all denominations. They have in it an assurance of religious tolerance and the amplest protection for all church interests as well as the steady advancement of education along lines that shall bring the natives into closer conformity with Christian institutions. It is a suggestive circumstance that the "anti-imperialist" clamor here in the United States has been regarded by the responsible church leaders in the Philippines with a degree of indifference which at times has appeared to be strongly tinged with contempt.

In view of the knowledge acquired in the construction of the Connecticut it is not probable that the Government will engage in the building of ships under the new regime of construction laid down by the General Board for the further additions to the Navy. With the present force afloat the various navy yards will have all they can do to keep up with the requirements of repair and overhauling needed for the fleet. Notwithstanding the fact that new work costs more in our navy yards than in private shops, it is believed by the Department that repair work can be made cheaper in a Government dock yard than in private works, and that the repairs are more thorough; and durability of repair is a desideratum for a warship. An overhauling should leave a ship in as good condition in all departments as when the vessel was new, and in some respects the efficiency for service of a well repaired ship exceeds that of a "brand new" ship.

"Frenching" seems to have received something of a setback at the Naval Academy by the recent action of Superintendent Brownson in the cases of two midshipmen who were recently found guilty of Frenching from a ball given at the Academy and were found in town. These two young men have received one hundred demerits, will be confined on board the *Santee* until next June and will be deprived of the regular September leave from the Academy.

The committee on Legislation of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has completed a draft of a bill which will be presented to Congress at the coming session, presumably through the Secretary of War, for the carrying into effect of the plan drawn by the Board in compliance with the Act of March 2, 1903. The bill will be entitled "A bill to encourage rifle practice and excellence in marksmanship amongst citizens of the United States so as to render them quickly available for efficient service in time of war." Suitable provision will also be made for rifle practice by the National Guard, the Army, Navy and the Marine Corps. The Board will ask for an annual appropriation of one million dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for training in rifle practice such citizens as desire to be efficient marksmen; for the construction and equipment of shooting galleries; for the acquisition, equipment and maintenance of national target ranges; and for the issue of arms and ammunition to schools and clubs, etc. To enable civilians to practice in the shooting galleries and on the national ranges and to obtain the benefit of the provisions for the issuing of rifle and ammunition, clubs are to be formed of not less than ten members each and the shooting galleries and ranges will be open to such clubs as well as to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and National Guard. To reach the schools, both public and private, the age limit of membership to the clubs has been placed at fifteen years. Not exceeding one rifle may be issued to a club for each ten members thereof, together with five hundred rounds of ammunition per piece. After the first year, not exceeding fifty rounds of ammunition for each qualification as marksman may be issued free. All qualified marksmen will receive official badges and their names and addresses are to be filed in the office of the Military Secretary of the Army, so that a complete roster will be on hand of all the men in the United States who are familiar with the handling of the national arm and who are able to use it effectively.

During the recent International Congress of Military Surgeons at St. Louis, Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N., read a paper in the course of which he made the statement that during a war the volunteer regiments of the Army were strikingly superior in physique to the Regulars. In the discussion which followed, Lieut. Col. John VanR. Hoff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., strongly dissented from Surgeon Beyer's opinion. "My observations," said Colonel Hoff, "do not tally with Surgeon Beyer's. I have carefully watched the Volunteers to see how they compared with the Regular regiments. Of course the question of training cuts a large figure, but when we come down to the men themselves they did not average as well as the men in the Regular Army. The difference between the best man and the worst men in the volunteer regiments was too great and the average was not up to the average of the regular service. Though there were some better men, there were many more worse men. We have in the Army standards of age and of measurement from which we are allowed to vary within certain limitations ten pounds in weight and about two inches in chest measure, and very detailed regulations covering the physical qualifications for a recruit. Unfortunately the inexperienced examiners did not know—or ignored—the regulations, and for a time we got very poor material. We are doing a great deal better now than we were doing a year or more ago, when we were getting a class of recruits that caused every commanding officer to cry out in protest. If you have read the annual reports from general officers this year, you will remember they all agree that the recruits have not been up to the proper standard, which means that the examiners have not been up to the standard."

The Philippine problem from a Filipino standpoint is considered in the North American Review for December, by Juan Sumulong, member of the honorary board of Filipino commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition and professor of the Manila Law School. The aspirations of a great majority of the people of the islands are, Mr. Sumulong tells us: "1. The immediate establishment of a government for Filipinos by Filipinos, with the aid of the Americans; 2. The future independence of the country—as soon as practicable, according to the idea of the Nationalists; after a period of evolution, according to the Evolutionists; 3. A Protectorate by the United States over the Philippine Republic, or, if that is not realizable, an international guarantee, obtained with the aid and influence of the Government of the United States, securing the inviolability of Philippine independence. The growing rivalries between the conquering powers resulting in an aggressive policy in the Far East, the experience that Korea is actually undergoing, finding herself, against her will, enveloped in a bloody war, have," we are assured by this authority, "opened the eyes of the irreconcilable Filipinos and have brought them to the belief that of equal importance with the obtaining independence itself is the securing of a guarantee that that independence shall not be a thing precarious, at the mercy of the ambitions of the strong." After we have accepted a few more responsibilities of the kind this Filipino gentleman and others would impose upon us, we shall have no need of further argument for the increase of our Navy, if not of our Army.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Mil. Sec's. Dept., U.S.A., maintains that in future maneuvers every regiment if not every battalion or squadron should have an umpire attached to it. Each umpire, he continues, should have only a comparatively small unit to observe, and in his work he should have the assistance of a topographer and a good mounted orderly. To be able to render a fairly accurate report he should not only observe positions, distances, ranges and kind and time of fire, but should be free to form some reasonable estimate of the demoralization which has resulted in his own command under the fire to which it has been exposed. Colonel Sharpe also believes that umpiring as now conducted is unexact and unscientific, trying to accomplish more than conditions will permit. "Umpiring, even under the most favorable conditions," he remarks, in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "requires not only careful consideration of all observable circumstances; it demands calm judgment and absolute freedom from bias or prejudice in favor of either side. If any error is made, it is better to make it in favor of the opposing party. In all his decisions, the umpire should stand straight—so straight, indeed, that in cases of doubt, he would even seem to lean backwards. The duties of umpire require not only that he shall be a

tactical student, but pre-eminently a man of judicial temperament."

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., wrote direct to the Military Secretary for a decision, asking whether or no the men would receive the \$32.75 allowed in a recent department order, when drawing the new pattern uniform; i.e., men enlisting before June 30, 1904. The Military Secretary's endorsement was in the negative and was forwarded to Captain Lindsey through military channels. When the letter reached department headquarters, in a severe endorsement General Grant advised that Captain Lindsey be reprimanded for not sending the letter in the beginning through military channels. Captain Lindsey, we are informed, has not been reprimanded and now has a letter drawn up which is written to the Chief of Staff, setting forth all particulars and stating that a paragraph of Army Regulations allows officers to send a letter direct to the Military Secretary, when the post or department commanders have no authority to give a decision in the matter. It is stated that the other officers at Fort Ethan Allen, where Captain Lindsey is stationed, are going to take the matter up, and see if some provision cannot be made for men who have been drawing the old pattern uniform, in whose clothing accounts a great difference will arise if some allowance is not made. Especially will recruits who have just been issued the old uniform, when ordered to draw the new uniform, be heavily indebted to the Government.

Affairs in China are quiet, according to a recent report to the Bureau of Navigation from Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, the commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic fleet. He says the gunboats make frequent trips up the rivers, stopping at all points and communicating with the American missionaries. Arrangements have been made for necessary communication with the gunboats in case of riot or uprising. There seems to be a feeling, the admiral reports, that the Chinese authorities are doing their utmost to preserve peaceful relations between foreigners and their own people. The admiral adds: "The reports of the Russian-Japanese War have been sent direct by the naval attaché at Tokio. No further authentic information has been received. In regard to its bearing upon the movements of the fleet, the Helena has been withdrawn from her station at Niu-Chwang, one vessel and one hundred marines (now reduced to thirty) have been at Chemulpo continuously and one cruiser and one gunboat at Chefoo. It has been the policy of the commander-in-chief of this fleet to keep as many vessels as possible in northern waters during the extreme heat of the summer. By direction of the department, the fleet has not been allowed to go north of Shanghai, a restriction that must necessarily result in greatly impairing the efficiency of the personnel."

Reviewing the results of the recent national election the New York Evening Post says: "The latest figures now obtainable, partly unofficial and in a few cases estimated, show that Roosevelt received 7,702,180 votes and Parker 5,119,704. In 1900 McKinley had 7,217,810, and Bryan 6,357,826. Thus Roosevelt's gain over McKinley's vote was only 484,370, while Parker's loss from the Bryan vote was approximately three times that figure, or 1,238,122. Now, as to the total vote. The combined vote for Roosevelt and Parker was 12,821,884, which was 753,752 less than the combined vote of McKinley and Bryan. Add 600,000 for the Socialist vote and the total is still about 550,000 short of the total vote of all parties in 1900, which was 13,961,566. There is no reason for believing that the Populist, Prohibitionist, and Social Labor candidates had so many as 550,000. Thus, unless some of the State votes yet to be canvassed have been preposterously under or over-estimated, it is hard to escape the surprising conclusion that in the year of this unexampled party triumph, the number of persons voting was actually less than it was eight years ago."

A correspondent at Fort Snelling, Minn., says: "The 25th Infantry was glad to make the change from the Infantry Cantonment in San Francisco to this place. Grand improvements have been made in this post in the past few years, which reflects good credit upon the officers who have had charge of the work of reconstruction and upon the Minnesota senators and members who have worked so energetically and secured the most liberal appropriations which have made all this work possible. Quarters are here for a regiment of Infantry, two batteries of Artillery and four troops of Cavalry. These are beautiful heavy brick structures. There are fine stables and all modern improvements. The post stands out in strong contrast with the Presidio of San Francisco, where most of the buildings are cheap old wooden structures, and roads and houses are generally neglected. The people of San Francisco and their representatives in Congress have nothing to be proud of in the Presidio as a post as it is now. It occupies one of the most beautiful locations in the world. With a couple of millions the place can be made the most beautiful military post in the world."

In a brief passage in his annual report dealing with "Centralization vs. Individualism" Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, points out that while telegraph wires, cables and wireless telegraphy tend to centralization, bigger ships, greater speed, isolated batteries, smokeless powder and rapid-fire imperatively call for greater individual efficiency. "Fire control on warships," he continues, "is local centralization. Instruments and ingenious devices are installed to bring this about, but, on the other hand, in battle the loading and firing of guns and the bursting of projectiles will keep up a constant din, and it may be expected that the enemy's shot will sever telephone wires and voice tubes and make communication difficult after the battle is well under way. Therefore, notwithstanding the natural desire for centralization, individual efficiency is still more necessary for success."

If, as is officially stated, the Japanese guns on 203-Meter Hill at Port Arthur command the entire harbor, it is difficult to understand what service the Baltic Squadron can expect to perform in case it finally succeeds in reaching the region of hostilities. From now on the harbor of Vladivostok is completely sealed by ice,

Port Arthur is practically in the hands of the Japanese, and Rodjestvensky will find himself in the dilemma noted by Cervera when ordered to proceed to Cuba. "Even though victory should result from our first contact with the Americans, the problem of repairs and rehabilitation would still be unsolved, while in case defeat should be our lot, then indeed the fleet of Your Majesty will be in desperate straits." So wrote Admiral Cervera immediately preceding his fateful and fatal voyage across the Atlantic. The Russian fleet will, under any circumstances, be in a sad plight, and it will be interesting to follow the voyage of that ill-starred aggregation of battleships and cruisers under the flag of Admiral Rodjestvensky.

The Manila Times comes to the defense of Col. John L. Clem, Quartermaster at Manila, against the criticisms upon him for turning into the treasury \$423,000 of an unexpended balance for Army transportation. So far as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which the Times quotes, is concerned in the matter, it is well to say, that it merely reported the criticisms which originated at Washington. The Times says, very justly: "Now the fact of the matter is, that Colonel Clem did no such thing as to ask for more money for transportation than he needed, and this unauthorized statement is entirely misleading. Colonel Clem asked for no more than the sum that the conditions justified him in believing would be required, but changed conditions, the quieting down of the Moros, and strict economy at all points along the line enabled him to save that much money to the Government. There is not the slightest danger that the episode will react to the prejudice of Colonel Clem. On the contrary, in these times of great outcry against 'the cost of the Philippines' such a signal act of official economy and palpable honesty cannot help having a favorable effect upon the public mind."

The 23d Provisional Company, on duty in the Philippines, pursuing bands of hostile natives in Mindanao, has been reinforced by a number of new men, who replaced a number of ineffectives. The new men were selected from Companies A, C, I, K, L and M of the 23d Infantry, under orders from Colonel Reade, and comprised a total of 23 men. The following are data concerning the personnel of the contingent: Average weight, 145 pounds; average height, 68½ inches; average age, 25; number proficient in first aid, 23; fitness for field service, 23; vocations prior to enlistment includes cooks, carpenters, barbers, laborers, firemen, machinists, farmers, linemen. Service, from 6 months to 12 years; number who classified as first class men or better, 2; number able to swim, 23; number able to handle vinta, 23; proficient in visual signaling, 6; number who had been on hikes three days continuous or longer, 17; number familiar with soldier's handbook, 23.

The Army transport Logan sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, for Manila with the following military passengers: Lieut. Col. Appel and Major A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; Captains Curry, Pay Dept.; Raymond, 2d Cav.; Captains Bash, 7th; Grote and Martin 18th Inf.; Chaplain Dallah, 12th Inf.; Lieutenants Vedder and Metcalf, Med. Dept.; Moore, 2d Cav.; Dower, 4th; Moore, 7th; Craig and Petty, 20th; McCroskey, 22d Inf.; Moore, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeon Hull, Contract Dental Surgeons Chambers and Vorhees, two Army nurses (Corps), female; 42 Hospital Corps men, 26 men of the 21st Infantry as a guard, five casuals, two post non-commissioned staff officers, one of them for Honolulu.

The New York Sun says: "A retired naval officer named Gold, living in Philadelphia, promises to cut down the traveling time to Europe to thirty hours with his new explosive airship, warranted to sail 100 miles an hour." Retired is no officer of the name of Gold in the Navy, retired or otherwise. There was an acting assistant paymaster, Cornelius B. Gold, appointed during the Civil War who was discharged March 1, 1866, after serving only seventeen months; also a Joseph Gold, who must be dead by this time, as he resigned in 1839, after a service of less than three years. There has never been any other officer of the name of Gold in the Navy. "All is not gold that glitters."

The truth of the widely published report that Mr. Lewis Nixon was about to engage in the wholesale rehabilitation of the Russian navy is denied in a semi-official statement from St. Petersburg, Russia, that the extent of Mr. Nixon's connection with the Russian government consists in the presence at Sebastopol of several agents in his employ engaged in assembling the ten torpedo-boats built for the Russians in this country. Mr. Nixon has no contract to build large warships for the Russian government nor for any other government.

A patient German statistician has employed many of his moments in jotting down from day to day the casualties in the Russo-Japanese War, according to Russian and Japanese accounts, and, on adding them up, finds that there have been 5,778,800 soldiers killed or wounded on the Japanese side, while the Russians have lost 4,397,700 men.

Judge Advocate General Davis, of the Army, has submitted an opinion to the Acting Secretary of War in which he holds that officers of the National Guard and civilians who appear before Army Board for the purpose of being examined as to their qualifications to go on the eligible list for appointment to a Volunteer army in the event of war, are not entitled to travel pay.

Our Fort Ethan Allen correspondent reports that some of the non-commissioned officers of the garrison have been approached by an alleged emissary of Japan, asking if they would like to see service in the Japanese army, but have paid no attention to the offer.

The famous pension order, No. 78, bids fair to be a measure of economy, from the fact that it makes unnecessary a small army of clerks and medical examiners, whose salaries in the aggregate nearly equal the additional expenditure involved in the order.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S WISE DECISION.

Admiral Dewey's declination of the joint invitation of England and Russia to serve as a member of the international court to adjust the grave questions arising from the action of the Russian Baltic Fleet in firing upon English fishing vessels in the North Sea, deserves the heartiest commendation. The Governments of Great Britain and Russia signified their desire that the United States should designate "a high ranking naval officer" to serve on the tribunal, and in compliance with that desire the Secretary of the Navy naturally turned to Admiral Dewey as one specially qualified by rank and experience for the proffered honor. For, indeed, it is an honor, and a high one, to be invited to sit in the great international court of naval scientists which is to adjudicate the important issues arising from the North Sea incident, and Admiral Dewey's presence as a member of that body would have added dignity to its character, light to its deliberations and force to its conclusions. His declination, therefore, is an act of self-abnegation entirely in keeping with his innate modesty. Yet if we correctly understand his reasons for it, the Admiral's act amounts to one of real statesmanship which affords another illustration of the tact, foresight and broad judgment which have distinguished his official career.

It is pointed out that if Admiral Dewey had become a member of the court, which is to consist of a Russian, an Englishman, a Frenchman, an American and one other, all naval officers, he would probably have been the highest ranking member, and for that reason would have been chosen president. In that event he would have been called upon to cast the deciding vote on all questions on which an even division arose among the other four members—or in a word, he would have been required to act virtually as a referee on such points. To place himself in that position would have been exceedingly distasteful to the ranking naval officer of a nation which is on terms of friendship with both parties to the controversy under consideration. For, unfortunately, there is already reason to fear that the decisions of the court, especially those determined by the vote of its presiding officer, will be accepted with poor grace by the Government against which they are given. The interest of the world in the North Sea affair will not be entirely free from anxiety, indeed, until the judgment of the proposed court shall have been rendered and accepted in good faith at St. Petersburg and London.

It is evident, therefore, that Admiral Dewey's declination of membership in the international tribunal has averted a situation which might have led the United States into an unpleasant entanglement in European politics. The attitude of our Government with regard to the North Sea incident has been scrupulously exact, and has in no way impaired our amicable relations with Russia or England. They might, however, have been disturbed in the manner we have described, and for that reason Admiral Dewey has manifestly rendered an invaluable public service in declining the honor which both parties to a momentous controversy would gladly award him. His course is in thorough accord with President Roosevelt's refusal to act as arbitrator of the claims preferred against Venezuela by Great Britain, Germany and Italy, as the basis of their blockade of Venezuelan ports in 1902. By his firm declination to serve as arbitrator and his insistence that those claims should be adjudicated by The Hague International Court of Arbitration, President Roosevelt not only saved that tribunal from swift decay, but gave to the world an unmistakable assurance that the United States was irrevocably opposed to meddling in European politics. That assurance has been repeated with equal emphasis by the Admiral of the United States Navy.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., who will be the American representative on the North Sea Court of Inquiry, was selected recently to command a division of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet. He completed forty-three years' service in the Navy Nov. 29. Admiral Davis speaks French fluently, and this, with his knowledge of international and maritime law, commend him to Secretary Morton, on whose recommendation the selection was made. He is a brother-in-law of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. He has served on various stations and duties, especially in connection with expeditions for the determination of difference of longitude by the use of submarine telegraph cables. He is the author of several works on the scientific matters in which he is interested and of a life of his father, who was also Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, whose work was notable in connection with the Nautical Almanac. The list of admirals chosen to serve on the international commission is as follows: Great Britain—Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont; Russia—Admiral Kaznakoff; France—Admiral Fournier; United States—Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis; Austria—Admiral von Spaun (in case the other admirals are unable to agree on a fifth member).

MILITARY GROWTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

While the development in the Philippines of a native military force capable of supplying all needful support to the civil authorities in maintaining law and order is greatly to be desired and is, indeed, already perceptible in some degree, it is necessarily slow, partly because of the lack of means and partly because of the unprepared condition of the islanders for military service. The efficiency of the Philippine Scouts is altogether satisfactory, but those troops cannot fairly be regarded as a part of the Philippine military establishment which properly consists of the native constabulary. Under the training of five officers of the Army, one as chief with the rank and pay of brigadier general, and four as assistant chiefs each with the rank and pay of colonel, the constabulary have become an orderly, well-disciplined and effective force for ordinary police duty throughout the islands. A limitation to their usefulness, however, is suggested by the fact that thirty-four of the fifty companies of Philippine Scouts have been placed on duty with the civil authorities at the request of the Governor and are now co-operating with the constabulary in suppressing brigands, ladrones and other outlaws. The work of this combined force has not only been highly successful as an exercise of police authority, but it has evidently benefited the constabulary enormously by placing them in direct association with the better-trained and more soldierly men of the scouts. All reports agree in this conclusion.

It is pointed out that one purpose in providing for this joint co-operation was to improve the effectiveness

of the constabulary by placing them on an equal footing under service conditions with a force under the immediate command of Army officers and subject to Army discipline. Another purpose was to ascertain, if possible, from that arrangement the best form of organization for a permanent native military force for the islands. The experiment has been in progress for a year only, and the results so far are not conclusive. The thirty-four companies of scouts acting with the constabulary are subject to the civil authorities for orders, but for pay, clothing, subsistence and discipline they are still dependent on the Army. This system of divided control has quite naturally resulted in some friction and dissatisfaction, not serious in its immediate effects, perhaps, but sufficiently pronounced to show that the dual control is an unsatisfactory expedient which should be dispensed with as soon as possible. The effect of such an arrangement, if long continued, cannot be other than harmful to the discipline and efficiency of troops accustomed to Army control and Army methods.

It has been explained that the principal reason why the civil authorities asked for and obtained the detail of thirty-four companies of scouts, still paid and supported by the Army, for duty with the constabulary, was that the revenues of the Philippines were not great enough to warrant the payment of the borrowed scouts out of the insular funds. In view of this statement it is interesting to observe that the constabulary force has been reduced from 7,200 to 6,000 in the last year, the satisfactory co-operation of the scouts and the constabulary permitting this reduction with its large attendant saving to the insular government. The fact that the civil authorities disbanded so large a portion of their own forces instead of retaining them and returning a corresponding number of the borrowed scout companies to the Army, is suggestive. If it means that in establishing the basis for a native military force the organization and material of the scouts are preferred to those of the constabulary, the wisdom of the proceeding will hardly be questioned. For granting all that may be said as to the diligence, fidelity and working capacity of the constabulary, the fact remains that the scouts approach considerably more closely to Army standards of fitness for the duties of soldiers. They have had the great advantage of general training at the hands of Army officers, of practical experience with American troops in the field, and of the intelligent military spirit which those associations have aroused. These are or should be determining considerations in devising the ground work for a native military organization.

Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, suggests that if the United States were to give to the Philippine civil authorities annually an amount equal to the cost of maintaining the Philippine Scouts and continue to detail Army officers for service with native commands, the means would thus be provided for the best insular auxiliary force that could be obtained. This plan would be specially attractive if it could be shown beforehand that the present enlisted force of the Philippine Scouts or a considerable portion of it would present themselves for service under the new arrangement. The Scouts have rendered excellent service and are deserving of consideration as against any plan that would give them the alternative of disbandment or enlistment in organizations under insular control. They are proud of their relations with the Army, they have proved faithful to its obligations, and they are entitled to the thoughtful regard of the United States Government in approving any rearrangement of the military system in the Philippines.

REWARDS FOR EXPERT MARKSMEN.

The National Rifle Association's proposition to give an increase of pay to expert marksmen in the Army is simply following out the suggestions of 1st Lieut. H. A. Drum, 27th Inf., U.S.A., A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin. General Baldwin, in his annual report, quotes the suggestions of Lieutenant Drum at length and adopts them as his own. Lieutenant Drum says:

"Many a soldier, excellent in character and marksmanship, never becomes a non-commissioned officer, either because he has not the qualities necessary to command men, or he does not care for the responsibilities entailed in such a position.

"It is, therefore, my idea to suggest a scheme by which not only the efficiency of the enlisted personnel may be increased, but also a means by which an incentive may be established, which will tend in a great degree to increase the re-enlistments of the efficient and desirable men. * * *

"An increase in the enlisted man's pay will tend to augment his desire to remain in the Army, but will not excite in him a motive which would cause him to desire to become of some value to the Government; that is, proficient in the soldier's paramount quality—marksmanship.

"As far as the amount awarded to the expert rifleman is concerned, it is not only too small to be considered as creating an incentive which would tend to increase the soldier's desire to remain in the Army, but after winning the same once, there is no other incentive to hold up the man and make him desirous to keep up his standard.

"There should be a fair sized increase of pay for the first qualification of this kind and a small one for each succeeding qualification of the same grade thereafter. With this method we increase the man's pay each year according to his accuracy in marksmanship, and so increase it that eventually the amount received will become commensurate with the value of a skilled shot to the Government in comparison with a poor one. No one can dispute the fact that an expert rifleman or sharpshooter would be classified as a skilled laborer in civil life if he possessed an equal amount of skill in any other trade.

"Thus we come to our theory of establishing in the Army two systems of pay; first, that which now exists, permitting an increase only by length of service and promotion; second, increase of pay in accordance with the man's skill in the soldier's chief quality, accuracy in marksmanship.

"With this end in view, I would recommend that each enlisted man on his first qualification as expert rifleman receive a monthly increase in his pay of two dollars, and an additional increase of one dollar per month for every other yearly qualification as expert rifleman so long as his service remains continuous; and each enlisted man on his first qualification as sharpshooter to receive a monthly increase of one dollar, and an additional increase of fifty cents per month for every

other yearly qualification as sharpshooter so long as his service remains continuous.

"I would further suggest and recommend that instead of donating medals at the various competitions as the sole prizes for the honors won thereat, the following increase in the enlisted man's pay, in addition to the medal prizes, be authorized, so long as the winner's services remain continuous:

"For division rifle, carbine and pistol competition, to winner of gold medal a monthly increase of three dollars; first silver medal, two dollars; second silver medal, one dollar and fifty cents; third silver medal, one dollar; except that no man may receive the increase cited above for more than one medal in any year.

"For Army rifle, carbine and pistol competition, to the winner of gold medal a monthly increase of five dollars; first silver medal, three dollars; second silver medal, two dollars and fifty cents; third silver medal, two dollars; except that no man may receive the increase as cited above for more than one medal in any year.

"I contend that a qualification as expert rifleman and sharpshooter necessitates the same amount of theoretical knowledge and a vast amount of practical experience than the corresponding classifications in the Artillery. This contention is supported by a comparison of the following number of qualifications in each grade in each branch of the Service in this Department:

"Last year with three regiments of Infantry and Cavalry in the Department, there were qualified as expert riflemen 18, and as sharpshooters 63. During the last examination for gunners in the two field batteries in the Department, there were qualified as first-class gunners 76, as second-class 14. The average strength of the Infantry and Cavalry in the Department during last year was 1,823; thus giving one expert rifleman to about every 100 men. The average strength of the two field batteries in the Department during the year was about 220 men, thus giving one first-class gunner to about every three men. * * *

REPORT ON YARDS AND DOCKS.

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, sets forth in his annual report that the expenditures during the year from appropriations under the cognizance of the bureau aggregated \$7,557,688.61, of which the sum of \$5,846,699.52 was for works of improvement for which specific appropriations were made by Congress. The remainder, \$1,710,989.09, was applied to the maintenance and repair of the navy yards and stations, under the cognizance of the bureau, for civil establishment, contingencies. During the year eighty contracts were made by the bureau, involving obligations amounting to \$3,478,169.26. The efficiency of the navy yards and stations has been materially increased by the improvements added during the year, although much yet remains to be done to place them in condition to handle expeditiously and economically the work devolving upon them. As the number and size of the navy yards and stations increase, it becomes necessary to make larger allotments for their maintenance and for the repair of existing structures.

Admiral Endicott's report describes in detail the conditions at each of the various navy yards and naval stations and the character and amount of work performed there during the year. Work on the new docks and other construction at various points made fairly satisfactory progress, but the difficulty in securing prompt delivery of structural steel meeting Government inspection still continues to delay the construction of buildings and other improvements requiring such material. There has also been delay in the preparation of plans and specifications, owing to the difficulty in securing the services of competent draftsmen. There has also been a lack of officers in the Corps of Engineers. The examination held in August last to fill the original vacancies authorized by law in the grade of assistant civil engineer resulted in the rejection of all candidates, and the positions consequently remain unfilled. Another examination is to be held in January next, and it is hoped that successful candidates will be secured.

The Chief renews his recommendation of last year, that commutation of quarters be granted to the corps of civil engineers, and adds: "It has been granted to the corps of naval constructors by enactment of Congress, and there is good reason why the same should be accorded other shore-duty corps. The pay of the corps of civil engineers is one of the smallest in the naval service bestowed upon commissioned officers, and is inadequate for the character of service rendered, and compares unfavorably with that obtaining in civil life. One pay table having been established for the three sea-going corps—the line, the Medical Corps and the Pay Corps—that of distinctively shore-duty corps should be equalized with respect to each other where the attainments required and services performed are of a similarly high technical order. It is also recommended that Congress be asked to grant to the technical shore-duty corps, including the civil engineer corps, the pay and allowances established by law for naval constructors and assistant naval constructors. Such an enactment would be in the direction of equalizing the pay of officers and remove a serious discrimination which has long existed."

THE NEW NAVAL ACADEMY.

Five years have elapsed since, on April 24, 1899, Admiral F. V. McNair turned the first sod of the new Naval Academy. Ten years was the time allowed for the completion of the improvements, and eight millions was the sum proposed to be expended. The estimates of expenditures have now reached twenty millions, but no increase of the period of time for finishing the improvements has been suggested. Vast has been the work accomplished, and, when the half score years will have expired since the work began, it may confidently be expected that the new Naval Academy will be practically finished.

The armory, 400 by 110 feet; the seamanship building, 400 by 110 feet; the marine engineering and naval construction building, 260 by 175 feet; the officers' mess, 50 by 160 feet, including apartments for the bachelor officers, and the naval club, are finished. There are nearing completion, in more or less degree, thirteen large residences for officers' quarters, which will be completed about January 1. Magnificent "Bancroft Hall," the new quarters of the midshipmen, containing 900 rooms, is now partially occupied. This splendid edifice, 630 feet long by 350 wide will, when united by covered archways to the armory and seamanship buildings, be 1,280 feet long. Extending from the hall, as a

terrace, is the mess hall, 75 feet by 374. One year more and all this vast work will be done. The entire skeleton of the Academy chapel, 180 feet by 180, and 168 feet high, is erected. The great sea-wall, nearly a mile in length, is nearly finished, and this includes the basin which is eleven hundred feet long, and five hundred feet wide. This haven for the small craft of the Academy is now practically completed.

The academic building, 400 by 350 feet, in which will be located the offices of the school, has just been begun. The foundation of the power house, 200 by 100 feet, has been built, while the new gymnasium has not been commenced, and it is under consideration whether or not the new seamanship building could not be used as a gymnasium. The administration building, one of the smaller improvements, has not yet been started. A shop to be attached to the marine engineering and construction building has been commenced.

So a survey of the work, after five years from its commencement, shows that almost every building contemplated for the new Naval Academy, has been either finished or is nearing completion, or under construction.

In the review of the work accomplished it should be observed that, in addition to what has been done in buildings, the academic authorities, in the same time, have added thirty acres of land to the Naval Academy, and will shortly acquire fifteen or twenty more. Beside, in the addition made in 1890, there are twenty new double residences for officers. Adjoining the Naval Academy, on the Government Farm, the finest marine quarters in the United States have been erected, with three excellent residences for the officers of the post. It is here that the new hospital for the Academy will be built, and for which part of the material is already on hand. In addition to what has been and will be done in the Naval Academy, it is in contemplation to establish at Fort Madison, on the north side of the Severn, a half mile from the Naval Academy, a naval experimental station for testing engines and various apparatus used in the Navy. The Government owns at Fort Madison ninety acres, and the improvements there, besides some fine buildings, involve the construction of nearly a mile of sea wall.

Beside the land at Fort Madison the Government owns 114 acres in the Government Farm, and the Naval Academy, when the next addition, already at hand, is made, will embrace 220 acres. When the gap of the expected addition is filled in, there will be nearly one mile of brick wall bounding the south-west boundary of the Naval Academy, extending along King George street, Annapolis, from Dorsey's creek to the Severn river. The other three bounds of the Academy are on tide-water.

The establishment here of the School of Application for the education of officers for the Marine Corps has given impetus to a spirit of improvement that will, undoubtedly, lead to the construction of other buildings at the Government Farm, on which has also arisen a conservatory and fine stables for the horse of the Artillery. From the brow of Strawberry Hill, on the Government Farm, "Porter's Folly," erected as a hospital, and now a storage house, overlooks the stately array of edifices in the Naval Academy.

ELIHU S. RILEY.

NAVY YARD POWER PLANTS.

We published last week the substance of the conclusions reached by Messrs. Stone and Webster, the Boston firm of electrical experts, who made a report to the Secretary of the Navy in favor of consolidation of navy yard power plants. It will be of interest to note the reasons given by Messrs. Stone and Webster for arriving at their conclusions.

Their report continues: "The excess of annual cost for operating separate plants in place of a central plant will never be smaller than at the present time, and will continually increase with the growth of the yard. If the investment necessary for consolidation is not made now, an approximately equal investment must be made during the next five years. The cost of further additions to the separate plants will exceed that for equivalent additions to a central plant by an ever-increasing amount, so that the ultimate investment for continuing the present system will be greater than for changing to a central plant. Work will be facilitated by removing power plants which now obstruct valuable shop space. In this connection we would make the following recommendations. That the operation of the consolidated plant be placed on a central station basis—that is, it should be ready at all times, day and night, to furnish an ample supply of power to any department—and should be placed in charge of men experienced in commercial central station operation, as undoubtedly a large part of the opposition that has developed to a consolidated plant is the apprehension of the different departments that they will be handicapped in their work by an inefficient or insufficient power supply, and that it will be impossible to get emergency overtime power."

The following additional recommendations are made: "That no power house machinery under order at the present time be installed, nor any underground pipe or conduit system be extended, pending a decision as to the location and design of the consolidated plant at each yard. That a central heating plant for all yard buildings be projected. That all isolated engines driving shops be replaced by electric motors. That investigation be made of the possibility of substituting the use of compressed air for a large part of the live steam now supplied especially to steam hammers. That facilities be provided adjacent to the consolidated power house for such departments as require live steam at various pressures for testing purposes, such as Equipment Department for testing generating sets, and Steam Engineering Department for testing valves, etc. That investigation be made of the possibility of substituting the use of fuel oil for gas at such yards as now have naphtha gas plants. That better methods of utilizing for fuel purposes waste from sawmills, joiners' shops, etc., be adopted, as a large proportion of the needs for live steam at points distant from a consolidated power plant could probably be economically supplied from such waste. That waste gases from furnaces be utilized to provide steam for steam hammers, etc., where feasible. That investigation be made of the economy of bringing the electrical installation of all ships to one voltage, uniform with that of the yards, in order that any ship may be supplied with current of the proper voltage directly from the mains of any yard without the intervention of motor generators, rotaries, or other complications."

It is found that in a general way the power producing capacity at the yards is larger than similar industrial plants. It is recommended that they be consolidated "at the most favorable point in each yard, placing the entire power production and distribution in the hands of one department. The details of accomplishing this require

the most careful study and determination if the maximum results are to be obtained with the least expenditure. The problem is not a simple one, and is different for each yard on account of the character of apparatus already installed at both power plants and shops."

The investigators have had in mind the military necessities of the yard and that economy of output is not necessarily the most important requisite. At the larger yards were found three, and in some cases four, separate and distinct power plants, ranging in size from 100 horsepower to about 2,000 horsepower.

In conclusion Messrs. Stone and Webster say: "We consider that the installation of a central plant for power and light can be made for one-half the cost of separate department plants, and the cost of operation will not be over two-thirds that required for the separate plants."

A PLEA FOR THE VETERANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Congress at its last session, in passing what is known as the additional grade retirement bill, made a grateful recognition of the service of a most deserving class of officers. In excluding those who had already attained the grade of brigadier generals, Congress made, however, a harsh distinction against a number of veterans who have certainly done the State good service. No doubt the Military Committee of the Senate and the House believed that they had recommended as much as they could do at that time. It may be that they would have lost all by asking more. Certainly we should be grateful for what we got.

Yet is it not true that some of the more deserving have suffered by the discrimination? Now that "The Political hurley burley's done, and the battle's lost and won," may we not ask further consideration for the claims of a score or more of veterans who have done more, if not better, service than their juniors who have received the one higher grade?

The brigadier generals referred to are Francis Fessenden, who lost a leg in the Service; Thomas J. Wood, a division commander, wounded in line of duty; Martin J. Hardin, who lost an arm in battle; D. H. Rucker, retired as quartermaster general; Robert Murray, surgeon general; O. B. Wilcox, a division commander; Abraham Baird, a division commander and inspector general; R. C. Drum, retired as adjutant general; W. B. Rochester, paymaster general; S. B. Holabird, quartermaster general; John Moore, surgeon general; E. A. Carr, a division commander; John P. Hawkins, commanding general; William Smith, paymaster general (Whiskey Billy, who never tasted whiskey); M. B. Morgan, commanding general; W. P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers; George H. Weeks, quartermaster general; William M. Graham, a corps commander, and J. J. Copping, a division commander. There are others who were excluded by the Congress rule, but those are enough for examples.

In this list there are three who were quartermaster generals, two surgeon generals, one adjutant general, two paymaster generals and one chief of engineers. It can be said of these ex-heads of staff bureaus that they saved the Government millions of dollars by their honest and able administration. It is a small matter now to begrudge them the pay of one higher grade for the few years they may possibly live. It seems hard to make any distinction between these men, all so worthy. But what old officer will not recall the splendid services and great ability of General Holabird? Is it not almost ludicrous to make any man a major general and not recognize this man's service? And how does General Baird's faithful and able service compare with the advancement of favorites of fortune? And what shall we say of the case of General Drum? But why particularize? It is true of all I have mentioned and of many more, "That the stars in their courses seem to be fighting against them."

CENTURION.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS AND MATRIMONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Much has been said recently for and against second lieutenants marrying on their salary. May I be permitted to add that unless money had in former times a greater value than it has to-day, second lieutenants of the Army sixty years ago must have all been bachelors, if their pay alone was taken into consideration. For instance, in 1841, the pay of a second lieutenant was per month \$25.00
In addition to which he was allowed four rations per diem at 20 cents each per month 24.00
One servant, for whom he received the pay of a private 7.00
One ration per diem at 20 cents for the servant, per month 6.00
Clothing for said servant 2.50

Total pay and allowances, per month \$64.50

General Corbin, as an adjutant general, would have received in 1841 a salary of \$90.00 per month, just not enough to marry on, without rations and allowances.

In France, up to last year, no officer could marry without authority from the war department, which undertook the delicate task of inquiring into the moral character of the young lady and her financial standing. A dot was a sine qua non factor in the granting of a permit to marry.

It seems strange that just when France takes a step forward by abolishing the obnoxious custom an officer in our Army should be found to advocate a measure calculated to favor young ladies with a dot against their less fortunate sisters, for if a second lieutenant may not marry on his pay, he must look for a girl of means who is able to support him.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A SOLDIER'S PLEA FOR THE CANTEEN.

Monterey, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I think it was one of the biggest mistakes Congress ever made in having the Army canteen abolished. Thousands of us in the ranks hope for its speedy restoration. This will benefit every enlisted man in the United States Service. Some people in civil life, especially the W.C.T.U., think that the Army canteen encourages intemperance, but such is not the case.

Many a poor soldier in the Philippines occupies a lonely grave and many another has been sent to occupy a padded cell in the insane ward of a hospital as the result of using those poisonous native drinks, because beer at from fifty to seventy cents a quart is a luxury he could not afford. If the Army canteen had been in com-

mission the Government would have transported the beer to Manila, free of charge, and it could have been sold at the same price there as here. If soldiers could do their drinking at home when they are under restraint and can get nothing stronger than good beer, instead of going to town and getting drunk, the Army would be saved from many a scandal. Those who get drunk are only a small percentage of the whole, but people are very apt to judge the soldier at large by the few black sheep. There are men who on pay-day night will go to town and spend their whole pay in a few hours; get gloriously drunk and try to show off. The next thing is a fight, and then comes a policeman and hustles the offender off to the lock-up. Next morning we find him with a big head and his pockets empty, for he has blown in his last nickel and has a court martial staring him in the face. It is simply awful the vile stuff that many saloon-keepers handle at 90 per cent. profit. There is no punishment too severe for them. And I am sure that the return of the Army canteen will cause many of them to close their doors.

The Army canteen is a benefit to the soldiers individually and the Army at large. For every nickel that the soldier spends at the canteen he knows that there is a profit, which is made apparent on the table. And he can rest assured that the beer (which I don't think does him any good) is not going to poison his whole system and render him liable to a court martial. Let us have the canteen, so that profit or the money spent for beer will add to the company fund. Then there will be a return of the good old times, when we counted it poor management if a company did not have at least \$5,000 in the company fund, while some had as high as \$12,000.

PRIVATE 15TH INFANTRY.

"WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Certainly no Army officer should be allowed to marry until he has served long enough with his regiment to know something of the conditions into which he is taking a wife and until he has provided a sufficient income outside of his pay to insure his family against want, in the case of his death, and to enable his children to be properly educated. Army officers, as a rule, have little to provide for their children's future, excepting good educations, and a good education, as I have found from experience, is usually expensive. This is from a standpoint of a home where little children are loved and welcomed.

Somehow the munificent pensions that dear old Professor Kendrick seemed to think we women are robbing the Government of do not carry many luxuries, and it is sad indeed to see a woman, gently born, trying earnestly and alone to bring up a family and struggling hard to make both ends meet. The task of bringing children up to be good men and women is sufficient in itself without the added burden of the financial struggle.

It is true that married men do not squander their pay as many bachelors do, but the money goes just the same, and the man that can show much of a bank account from what his wife saves for him out of a 2nd lieutenant's pay ought to be captured by the Government and placed in the Smithsonian.

Although personally I endorse General Corbin's sentiments, I take exceptions to two theories as set forth by your correspondents:

"A Married Captain" thinks a young couple should wait for five years. I fear me that at the end of the five years the girl would be still waiting and the young man married to somebody else. "Z" quotes: "A married soldier separated from his family is dissatisfied and apt to be a grumbler."

Well! perhaps so, but alas! for sentiment. Most of the married men I have seen bore up wonderfully under their separations and hid their feelings under a cheerful not to say, at times, gay demeanor. I remember well the cases of two officers, representing the Cavalry and Infantry branches of the Service, whose respective families arrived from the East without any warning. I was told that the profanity of one was a scandal to the Army, and the other, lacking the eloquence of his friend, went on a deliberate, business-like and lengthy spree, although a man of temperate habits. Francis Bacon says: "But yet he was reputed one of the wise men that made answer to the question when a man should marry? 'A young man not yet, an elder man not at all.'"

A MOTHER IN ISRAEL.

HORSES FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Relative to the recent recommendation of Major General MacArthur that captains of Infantry be mounted, and paid accordingly, and the recent criticisms of our officers as to the generally good grade of horses owned by mounted officers, it is interesting to note the recent action of the British Government in providing mounts, saddlery, stable necessities, field kits, etc., for its officers. Every cavalry officer of the line is to be provided with two horses at government expense: every other mounted officer in their service with one. Saddling and stable necessities go with horses.

All officers receive a field kit consisting of camp bedstead, bag for same, pillow, chair, wash-stand, valise, etc., at government expense. I can state, incidentally, that officers are also given a per diem allowance for quarters and messes.

But as to horses for mounted officers, it is readily seen how much better their officers will be mounted in the future, as the government expects to pay about \$300 for each horse. Very few officers could afford to buy that grade of horse. The financial relief to the officers will be appreciated by them.

Mounted Infantry officers in our service, adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries, both regimental and battalion, are especially ill-equipped with mounts. I don't believe that the mounted officers of any one of our Infantry regiments can make a half-way creditable showing when turned out mounted. It always has been so and will continue to be so as long as these officers of short tenure of office are required to buy their own mounts.

Both regimental and battalion staff officers of Infantry regiments are required to make a greater outlay for their mounted equipments and uniforms than their total increase in salary for their entire term of office. This is surely a poor reward for a detail which is based on personal worth.

The allowances for all officers in our Service are totally inadequate and should be increased or the pay table revised.

MOUNTED INFANTRYMAN.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW VESSELS.

Secretary Morton now has before him the report of the Board on Construction upon the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy for new ships to be authorized by Congress at this session. The announcement was made last week that the two boards are practically agreed except upon the recommendation of the General Board for six torpedoboats at a cost of \$100,000 each. On the basis of the two reports the Secretary will prepare his recommendations to Congress. It is altogether probable that the recommendations of the Board on Construction will be approved by the Secretary with slight alterations at the most. In its report the Board says it concurs in the general recommendations for increase of the Navy subject "to such limitations or modifications in the type of battleship as may ultimately be found necessary after completion of the tentative designs and calculations now in progress with respect to the battleship type." The Board invites attention to the fact that "the service requirements for colliers have necessitated their being designed so as to provide for a comparatively large personnel and for the transportation of supplies of oil, ammunition and stores for the fleet so that it will be necessary to raise their limit of cost to \$1,450,000."

The Board thinks it advisable to increase the limit of cost of the scout cruisers as estimated by the General Board to \$2,200,000, "in view of the additional features which have been found desirable since the preliminary estimates were originally submitted a year ago." On the other hand, the ultimate cost of battleships of the general characteristics, displacement, etc., noted by the General Board, should not, in the opinion of the Board on Construction, exceed \$7,750,000. The revised estimated cost would then be:

3 battleships.....	\$7,750,000 each	\$22,250,000
5 scout cruisers.....	2,200,000 "	11,000,000
6 destroyers.....	750,000 "	4,500,000
2 squadron colliers.....	1,450,000 "	2,900,000
6 torpedoboats.....	100,000 "	600,000

Total\$42,250,000

"It is further noted," the report continues, "that the type of battleship recommended by the General Board is substantially that recommended by the Board on Construction and the Conference Committee of the General Board and the Board on Construction in January last, except as to armor and armament. The present proposition of the General Board as to battery is that the new battleships shall carry at least four 12-inch guns in turrets, and as many other heavy guns, of not less than 10-inch caliber, as may be possible, omitting entirely the intermediate battery and leaving the secondary battery unprotected by armor, while the smoke pipes, air ducts, etc., are to be protected, if possible, as far as the upper deck, by heavy armor."

"The Bureau of Construction now has in course of preparation designs of three arrangements of battery intended to embody the ideas above noted, with the exception of the heavy armor for smoke pipes, the weight of which is prohibitive in view of the other qualities deemed essential. Certain definite advantages due to a large number of heavy guns are not disputed, and the present trend of naval opinion seems to be in the direction of such a battery. In view of the opinion of the General Board upon this point and the present tendency in foreign navies, the Board on Construction is of the opinion that it is expedient to develop a battleship carrying a battery of the general description proposed by the General Board. In this connection, however, it seems proper to remark that such a battery arrangement is by no means new or untried, and that as one of the more recent instances it may be noted that Germany is now reconstructing four battleships, designed more than twelve years ago for an armament on this principle."

"Among the disadvantages of the concentration of the battery in guns of large caliber, omitting the intermediate battery, may be mentioned the difficulty of obtaining suitable space for the magazines of at least two of the heavy gun turrets, the serious increase in tensile stresses on the upper deck which, in one of the designs so far treated, involves an increase of nearly 100 per cent., and the non-utilization for battery of the large armored area amidships, this armor being, however, absolutely necessary for the protection of the stability of the vessel and the vital parts of the hull and machinery."

"As above noted, the Board on Construction recommends the development of a type of battleship carrying such an armament as that proposed by the General Board within the limits of practicability, but desires to make the above comments in order that the Department may be fully advised that, in such matters, opinions must differ and that the final proof of superiority can probably never be determined until an actual encounter in battle, and that even then, some fortuitous accident, rather than the superiority of battery arrangement, may decide the fortunes of the day."

"The data so far obtained by reason of recent naval engagements in Asiatic waters is of too meager and inconclusive a character to warrant a generalization at the present time. The engagement in which the Tsarevitch was alleged to have been put out of action is particularly worthy of note in this respect, the heavy gun battery of the Tsarevitch having been practically untried by the crew and the Japanese fleet being compelled for strategic reasons obviously to their advantage to maintain a long fighting range."

"With reference to destroyers, the General Board recommends a trial displacement of 400 to 450 tons, similar to those of the flotilla that went to China and the later Truxtun, the Truxtun being considered a desirable type. In that opinion this Board concurs; but it should be pointed out that the trial displacement of the Truxtun class averaged 495 tons, and even then they were tried under special conditions which have been customary with these high speed boats, viz., as light as possible. The deep load displacement of the Truxtun class is nearly 700 tons, and in the opinion of the Board on Construction the time has come to try these vessels under conditions more nearly approximating service conditions and carrying larger loads. The Truxtun has been given a progressive trial in service, at about 620 tons displacement, when she attained a speed of over 26 knots when handled by her naval crew. In the opinion of this board it would be advisable to have the trials of these boats under conditions which compel the carrying of at least one-half of their full coal supply and about two thirds of their ammunition and consumable stores. This would make the trial displacement of the new destroyer about 620 tons, and this is considered the displacement which should be provided for. The estimated total cost would not be modified."

"The Board also notes that the General Board considers the new destroyer should be a boat of very strong

construction, for safety and efficiency in rough weather. It should be pointed out that there seems to be some misapprehension as regards the strength and seaworthiness of our destroyers. It can hardly be said of any vessel that it is immune from disaster under any conceivable conditions or stress of conditions; but there does not appear to be any reasonable doubt as to the safety of existing torpedo-boat destroyers when properly handled. It may also be pointed out that the Truxtun, Whipple and Worden are of somewhat heavier construction than other vessels built upon the contractor's design, notably the Lawrence and the Macdonough. The main hull structure of the Truxtun, Whipple and Worden weighs about 195 tons, as against 123 tons for the Lawrence and Macdonough, vessels of nearly identical dimensions. There was some question raised by the trial Board as to the strength of the Lawrence and Macdonough, but since then one of them, the Lawrence, has successfully passed through exceedingly heavy weather which drove some of the large coasting vessels into port, and was reported by her commanding officer as having behaved in a most satisfactory manner. In order to enable vessels of this type to be pushed in a seaway more than the present destroyers, it would be necessary to provide more hull weight, and there are certain features of the Truxtun class which are susceptible of improvement. With these qualifications the Board concurs in the general recommendations of the General Board as regards destroyers, but recommends that these destroyers be regarded as improved Truxtons of 620 tons trial displacement."

"The Board does not attach much importance to torpedoboats of the type recommended by the General Board, being of the opinion that their sphere of action is too limited and preferring a large and more serviceable boat, even to the extent of limiting such constructions to vessels of the destroyer class. This would leave to submarine boats and our present torpedoboats the defense of the coast to which service the small type of torpedoboot must necessarily be confined."

The Board also approves the recommendation for a steam launch and for a gunboat of the Helena type and adds: "Should it not be practicable to provide for the whole program as recommended by the General Board, it is recommended that the necessary reductions be made in the following order: 1st, torpedoboats; 2d, Helena type; 3d, colliers; 4th, two scouts; 5th, battleship. In conclusion the Board strongly recommends that the phraseology employed in that portion of the act making appropriations for the naval service which affects 'increase of the Navy' be, in general character, the same as that heretofore employed, leaving to the Department's discretion all details as to dimensions, type of battery, etc. Any departure from this method, involving the inclusion of details, might seriously embarrass the Department in obtaining the best possible results at the time of developing the actual designs."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON ARMY AND NAVY.

President Roosevelt, in his annual message sent to Congress this week, has these words of cheer for the Navy and the Army of the United States: "The strong arm of the Government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the Navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the Navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we cannot afford to abandon our naval program. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good."

"The war which now unfortunately rages in the Far East has emphasized in striking fashion the new possibilities of naval warfare. The lessons taught are both strategic and tactical, and are political as well as military. The experiences of the war have shown in conclusive fashion that while sea-going and sea-keeping torpedo destroyers are indispensable, and fast lightly armed and armored cruisers very useful, yet that the main reliance, the main standby, in any navy worthy the name must be the great battleships, heavily armored and heavily gunned. Not a Russian or Japanese battleship has been sunk by torpedo-boat or by gunfire, while among the less protected ships cruiser after cruiser has been destroyed whenever the hostile squadrons have gotten within range of one another's weapons. There will always be a large field of usefulness for cruisers, especially of the more formidable type. We need to increase the number of torpedo-boat destroyers, paying less heed to their having a knot or two knots extra speed than to their capacity to keep the seas for weeks, and, if necessary, for months at a time."

"It is wise to build submarine torpedo-boats, as under certain circumstances they might be very useful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of battleships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents, and so well protected that they can suffer a severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to fight and maneuver. Of course ample means must be provided for enabling the personnel of the Navy to be brought to the highest point of efficiency. Our great fighting ships and torpedo-boats must be ceaselessly trained and maneuvered in squadrons. The officers and men can only learn their trade thoroughly by ceaseless practice on the high seas. In the event of war it would be far better to have no ships at all than to have ships of a poor and ineffective type, or ships which, however good, were yet manned by untrained and unskillful crews. The best of officers and men in a poor ship could do nothing against fairly good opponents, and on the other hand, a modern warship is useless unless the officers and men aboard her have become adepts in their duties. The marksmanship in our Navy has improved in an extraordinary degree during the last three years, and on the whole the types of our battleships are improving; but much remains to be done. Sooner or later we shall have to provide for some method by which there will be promotion for merit as well as for seniority, or else retirement of all those who after a certain age have not advanced beyond a certain grade; while no effort must be spared to make the service attractive to the enlisted men in order that they may be kept as long as possible in it. Reservation public schools should be provided wherever there are navy yards."

"Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was

proper. By law our Army is fixed at a maximum of 100,000 and a minimum of 80,000 men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the Army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our Army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require 28,000 men if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the nation, it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either city. We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular Army work. It is very important that the officers of the Army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the Regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of Regulars and National Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace."

"No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive army as ours; and while the Army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the Service should be made as attractive as possible, and the standard for officers should be kept even higher—which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation."

"Great progress has been made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in all our more important harbors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets."

"I earnestly call the attention of the Congress to the need of amending the existing law relating to the award of Congressional medals of honor in the Navy so as to provide that they may be awarded to commissioned officers and warrant officers as well as to enlisted men. These justly prized medals are given in the Army alike to the officers and the enlisted men, and it is most unjust that the commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Navy should not in this respect have the same rights as their brethren in the Army and as the enlisted men of the Navy."

RETIREMENTS FOR AGE, 1905.

There will be sixteen retirements of officers of the Army during 1905, on account of reaching the age limit. These are divided as follows:

General officers, three; Military Secretary's Department, one; Medical Department, two; Pay Department, three; Corps of Engineers, two; Chaplains, two; Cavalry, one, and Artillery Corps, two.

The following is a list of the officers, with the date of their retirement:

March 19—Chap. George Robinson.
April 6—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore.
April 17—Major John L. Bullis, Pay Dept.
April 30—Chap. Orville J. Nave.
June 10—Lieut. Col. John Tweedale, Mil. Secy's Dept.
June 26—Col. William A. Jones, Corps of Engrs.
July 31—Col. Alfred C. Girard, Med. Dept.
Aug. 12—Major Seymour Howell, Pay Dept.
Aug. 25—Brig. John P. Story, Art. Corps.
Sept. 18—Col. Charles Smart, Med. Dept.
Oct. 14—Capt. Otto Becker, Pay Dept.
Oct. 7—Maj. Gen. Geo. L. Gillespie, General Staff.
Oct. 7—Lieut. Col. Frank U. Robinson, 13th Cav.
Oct. 8—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall.
Oct. 15—Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engrs.
Dec. 26—Col. William Ennis, Art. Corps.

There will be eighteen retirements in the Navy during 1905 on account of the age limit; fifteen of them being among commissioned officers, and three among the warrant officers. These retirements occur as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.
March 21—Capt. J. A. B. Smith.
March 31—Rear Adm. A. S. Barker.
April 8—Capt. R. W. Milligan.
April 22—Capt. G. W. Baird.
May 6—Rear Adm. Yates Stirling.
June 29—Capt. R. Inch.
July 8—Rear Adm. W. H. Whiting.
July 19—Rear Adm. F. J. Higginson.
Aug. 10—Rear Adm. C. E. Clark.
Sept. 8—Rear Adm. C. J. Barclay.
Dec. 19—Capt. G. W. Pigman.
April 5—Med. Dir. W. G. Farwell.
March 13—Pay Dir. I. G. Hobbs.
April 5—Rear Adm. H. T. B. Harris.
Aug. 8—Pay Dir. L. A. Frailey.

WARRANT OFFICERS.
Nov. 1—Chief Boatswain T. Sheehan.
May 10—Chief Gunner J. J. Walsh.
Oct. 8—War. Mach. J. S. Hothersall.

There is only one retirement in the Marine Corps for age, during 1905, that of Col. Percival C. Pope, who retires on Feb. 28.

In the Revenue Cutter Service these retirements for age in 1905 are scheduled: Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, March 27, and Capt. C. A. Abbey, April 28.

The successful defense of Port Arthur under the generalship of General Stoessel has received the unqualified admiration of the whole world, and deservedly, but without doubt the persistent and able manner in which the siege has been conducted sheds equal luster upon the name of the Japanese General Nogi who has so valorously attacked this fortress which was declared to be the most invulnerable in the world. The ability of the attack has been no less marked than the bravery of the defense, and when the end shall finally arrive, it will be difficult to separate the names of Stoessel and Nogi. These two generals have shown that military ability of the highest order is still extant, and neither nation can feel aught but pride in their performance of the appointed tasks; and it becomes a matter of difficulty to set terms to the self-sacrificing devotion to duty shown by the rank and file of both combatants. Seldom in the history of war has greater steadfastness been shown by the fighting line than has been almost daily exhibited by the Japanese and Russians of Port Arthur.

Among the cases now before the Supreme Court of the United States is one involving the right of the President to remove summarily a cadet at the Military Academy who has been found guilty of hazing. The plaintiff, Thomas L. Hartigan, was dismissed from the Academy July 27, 1883, upon a charge of mistreating a new cadet. Protesting his innocence, he petitioned for reinstatement, and when that was refused he asked for a trial by court-martial. When that was denied he sued in the Court of Claims to recover the salary of a cadet from the date of his expulsion to the time when his successor at the Academy was commissioned an officer in the Army, Jan. 7, 1890—six years in all. This claim was dismissed by the Court of Claims whereupon the plaintiff took an appeal to the Supreme Court, his contention being that the President has no right to dismiss a cadet in time of peace, except in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. The Government's reply to this is that the limitation of the President's power of dismissal in time of peace applies only to officers of the military or naval service, and that the status of a cadet is that of an enlisted man who is subject to dismissal at the will of the President. Counsel for the Government points out that "it would seem necessary for the maintenance of discipline that the right of immediate dismissal should be placed in the hands of some responsible official. Such being the case, in whose hands could it be placed with less danger of injury to the interests of the Government or to the welfare of the cadets themselves, than in the hands of the Chief Executive of the Government, who is always directly responsible to the people for his acts?"

A premature explosion of a charge in a 10-inch gun at Fort Wetherill, Newport, R.I., took place on Dec. 7 with disastrous results. Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engineers, who had charge of the firing test, had his hearing seriously affected and his eyesight impaired, and Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Coast Art., had his face cut, body bruised, hearing and eyesight affected. It is believed that the hearing or eyesight of Lieutenant Colonel Willard or Lieutenant Ralston will not be permanently affected. Lieutenant Colonel Willard said it was surprising that all near the gun were not killed. The masonry of the parapet was torn down for many feet by the projectile, which went out to sea. As far as could be seen the gun was not damaged, but the carriage was wrecked, and the gun lifted out and thrown backward. The cause of the accident is not known. Lieutenant Colonel Willard said that he could not account for it in any way, as the electric battery was not connected. One officer suggested the possibility of the fulminate in the primer having become affected by the changes in temperature. The gun was a part of the works at Fort Wetherill. It was loaded with a regulation charge, consisting of 150 pounds of smokeless powder and a projectile weighing 575 pounds, by men of the 97th Company of Coast Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Ralston. The gun, which was mounted on a disappearing carriage, was in position with its muzzle just below the top of the parapet. Lieutenant Ralston was inserting the unconnected primer when the gun went off before tripping. Lieutenant Ralston has been able to return to his duties. The damage is roughly estimated at \$10,000.

In a letter dated Dec. 5, 1904, the Acting Secretary of War calls the attention of Congress to the fact that the officers detailed to inspect the militia have done so at a loss to them of \$1,865.17, made up by individual items of subsistence railroad fare and transfers. General Oliver says: "In the annual report of the Paymaster General of the Army for 1904 it is shown that the cost to the United States of militia inspections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was \$8,747.04, which from the above ratio, would mean an expense to the inspecting officers of about \$14,400. The whole subject has received careful consideration by the Paymaster General, the General Staff, and the Chief of Staff, who are of the opinion that the cost of making these inspections should be a proper charge against the annual appropriations made for the support of the militia and should not be borne by inspecting officers. The Secretary of War fully concurs in the opinion expressed, and there is submitted herewith a draft of a bill designed to amend the present law and authorize payment from the annual militia appropriations of the actual expenses incurred by officers in making these inspections under the sections of the statutes referred to, with an earnest recommendation that it be enacted into law." One officer, General Daggett, was out of pocket \$153.62 and twenty-eight other officers from \$3.60 to \$129.54.

Advices from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., state the board of Navy officers appointed to make the official test of the new drydock adjourned Dec. 1, to meet on Dec. 12, providing everything is in readiness at that time; if not ready then, the individual members are to be notified and will not come together until the dock is ready. There are many things yet to be done before a practical test of the dock can be made. The bilge blocks are not yet in order; the attachments for moving them are not in place; the pumps, with the exception of the drainage pump, have never yet been tested. The boilers have as yet not been tested, and some pipe connections with the pump well are yet to be made. In addition the dredging in front of the dock is still in progress. The Collier Lebanon will not remain for the test but will go to the Charlestown yard to discharge her coal. Some other vessel will probably be sent when the dock is ready for the test. The Navy Department was notified by the dock contractors that it would be ready for testing on Nov. 28, but as one member of the board expressed it, the date should have been fixed for Dec. 28 instead. The members of the board to test the new drydock are Capt. Albert S. Snow, Naval Civil Engrs. Richard C. Hollyday and Ernest R. Gayler, Constr. George H. Rock and Comdr. John R. Edwards, U.S.N.

In a letter to the Military Secretary dated "Fort Wood, N.Y.H., Oct. 29, 1904, Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, said: "My interpretation of G.O., No. 57, W.D., series of 1903, is that its object was to give to all enlisted men of the Army who having previously drawn the old style uniform the sum of \$32.85, as stated upon their being issued the new uniform, thus according to the provisions of this order upon their being issued the remaining articles of the new uniform it would seem that each man would be entitled to an immediate extra clothing credit of \$32.85; it is with a view to obviate future complications in clothing settlements that the decision requested herein is desired."

On this letter the Quartermaster General endorses as follows: "As to the settlement of December 31, 1904, the money allowance for clothing is that found on pages 15 and 16 of General Orders, No. 103, War Department, current series, and General Order, No. 138, War Department, current series, which supplies an omission in No. 103. To the allowance prescribed in orders above there is no addition except for men serving in Alaska. There is no diminution of the allowance except by the amount of clothing drawn in kind. General Orders, No. 57, War Department, 1904, is no longer in force." The Paymaster General concurs in this endorsement, adding: "During the transition from the old to the new method of settling clothing accounts cases will arise in which exact justice can only be done by special recommendations in individual cases. Such recommendations this office does not deem it advisable to make."

If Lieutenant General Miles becomes Adjutant General of Massachusetts he will find the military affairs of that old commonwealth in excellent condition. General Dalton, the present incumbent, served in the Civil War from July 5, 1861, until Oct. 7, 1864. He has served in the 2d Corps of Cadets as private, captain, major and lieutenant colonel, also as inspector of ordnance on the staff of the Governor, and has served continuously as adjutant general since Jan. 3, 1883. His administration has been in every respect thoroughly efficient and up to date, and he has long been known as one of the best adjutant generals in the National Guard. His friends will naturally regret his departure from the office he has so capably filled, and which the fine condition of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia fully attests. The innovation of having a lieutenant general of the Army as adjutant general of the State will be watched with a great deal of interest. The capabilities of such a distinguished soldier as General Miles are so well known that comment on his ability to act as chief military adviser to the Governor of Massachusetts is unnecessary.

There has been no decisive change in the situation in the Far East since our last report some weeks ago. The Japanese have gained a foothold on an important eminence within the enemy's lines known as "203-Meter Hill," and are subjecting the Russian vessels to a plunging fire which is reported to have sunk or seriously damaged most of the Russian vessels of war in the harbor. The Japanese also claim to be in possession of the crests, glaces and counterscarps of the pits at Sung-Shu Hill and eastward and their vicinity. Lieutenant Schupkoff, a correspondent of the Berlin "Lokalanzeiger," who left Port Arthur last month, thinks that the garrison can hold out until the end of January. Mr. Villiers, correspondent of the New York Herald, gives them only three weeks, which would end about January 1. If the Baltic fleet should threaten Port Arthur might be taken, he thinks, in twenty-four hours at a cost like that at Plevna when the Russians lost 50,000 in their various assaults, and Port Arthur is much stronger naturally and artificially. The Russian fleet left Djibuti, on the Gulf of Aden, Dec. 7.

A general Army bill, incorporating all the matters which the War Department desires to provide for by congressional legislation this session, will be drafted by the First Division of the General Staff by direction of Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, who gave an order to this effect on Dec. 8. This bill will provide for the changes and increases in the Artillery Corps substantially as recommended by Brig. Gen. J. P. Story, in his recent annual report; a provision for increasing and reorganizing Army bands along identically the lines recommended by the General Staff a year ago and at that time published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; a provision for increasing the commutation of quarters for officers of the Army and various other detailed matters, most of which we have already noted from time to time. It is the intention to introduce this bill which will cover all of the matter of general legislation desired by the War Department this year in both the House and Senate immediately after the holidays.

The Supreme Court of the United States this week took action in the rather important case of Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Art. Corps, against the Secretary of War for restoration to what he held was his rightful lineal rank. The writ of error was dismissed by the court. Lieutenant Edwards was promoted to be a 1st lieutenant in 1901 and then held the lineal rank of 89 and the relative rank of 854. Subsequently commissions to the grade of 1st lieutenant of Artillery were issued to ninety-one volunteer officers who had served during the Spanish War, and by reason of their prior commissioned service in the Volunteer Army those officers were placed above Edwards on the list, thereby reducing his rank ninety-one files. Edwards asked for a writ of mandamus compelling the Secretary to "restore him to his former rank in the United States Army." The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia refused the prayer, and the Supreme Court's decision has the effect of affirming that judgment.

Secretary Morton has announced that the following young men have qualified, after examination, for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Marine Corps and their commissions will be issued them at once: Henry N. Manney, son of Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Albert E. Randall, of Omaha, Neb.; C. P. Meyer, New Orleans, La.; F. B. Garrett, Monroe, La.; S. W. Bogan, Sparrows Point, Md.; C. B. Matthews, Spring City, Tenn.; F. A. Gardiner, Washington, D.C.; E. P. Dieter, corporal, U.S. Marine Corps; A. A. Racicot, Amherst, Mass.; J. R. Boyd, Richmond, Va.; R. S. Kingsbury, Washington, D.C.; T. D. Barber, Burlington, Vt., and H. T. Vulte, New Rochelle, N.Y. Thirty-one candidates were examined, the examination being held in the Mills building, the annex of the Navy Department, by a board of officers, of which Col. William P. Biddle was president.

Secretary Morton has directed that all the bids for the transportation of coal from the North Atlantic coast to the Philippines for the use of the Asiatic fleet be rejected on the ground that the prices are exorbitant. The Bureau of Equipment will issue new bids and foreign as well as domestic shippers will be invited to participate. In the meantime two colliers have been ordered to home waters to load up with coal and take it to the coaling station at

Manila. Rear Admiral Henry M. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in his letter to the Secretary on this subject, called his attention to the bids of domestic shippers which were greatly in excess of the foreign shippers. The law provides that the coal shall be shipped in American bottoms unless the prices charged appear to the Secretary to be exorbitant.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Legation on Dec. 8 informed the Secretary of State that the invitation of the President to the Second Peace Conference had been communicated to the Imperial Government by the United States Minister in Japan. The Chargé was instructed to say that the Japanese Government does not find, in the fact that they are engaged in war, any sufficient reason why they should not, under the present circumstances, take part in the proposed conference, provided that the conference to be assembled does not take or assume to take any action relative to or affecting in any way the present conflict. Subject to these reservations the Imperial Government gladly accepts the invitation.

Army officers on duty in the War Department are much concerned over the action of the Secretary of War in cutting the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, to the extent he has. The item for transportation was cut to \$12,000,000, which is three million dollars below the amount appropriated last year for this purpose. There is very little money left in the Treasury from the last appropriation for transportation and what there is will undoubtedly be used before next July. Other estimates were cut by the Secretary below the amount appropriated last year and unless Congress should appropriate more than is asked for serious difficulty will certainly ensue during the next fiscal year. The amount asked by the Surgeon General of the Army for new hospitals and for repairing hospitals was severely cut.

A decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, soon to be made public, will attract widespread interest. It is to the effect that the Navy Department cannot require apprentices discharged for disability not incurred in the line of duty, within six months or a year of the date of enlistment, to refund the whole or a portion of the clothing outfit, worth about \$45. Heretofore the Department has exacted this refund for every discharge under such circumstances and there have been many. It is expected that there will be many claims presented. Naval pay officers at Washington are unable to estimate off-hand just how much is involved in the illegal refund. In some cases the amount is \$45, in other \$22.50.

Comdr. Henry B. Wilson and Lieut. Charles T. Vogelsgang, of the Bureau of Navigation, have devised an attractive folder to be used in recruiting men for the Navy. The cover design is especially attractive. On the front is a photograph of the officers and men of the Illinois when she was commanded by Capt. George A. Converse, drawn up on the forward deck of the ship. On one side is a picture of a chief petty officer and on the other of a sailor. On the back is a large picture of the new battleship Nebraska. The folder contains just such information about how to enlist in the Navy and what the advantages are. It will be sent broadcast throughout the country.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, has informed the Navy Department that he has taken his squadron, having left Panama Dec. 7 for Coquimbo, Chili. From there the squadron, which now consists of the New York (flagship), the Marblehead and the Bennington, will go to the Straits of Magellan where it will await the arrival of the cruiser Chicago which is to replace the New York as flagship, the latter vessel coming to the Atlantic Coast for overhauling and extensive repairs. In view of the possibility of trouble in Panama Admiral Goodrich has left the cruiser Boston there.

In the reception room of the Secretary of the Navy have been placed two interesting and valued trophies—the celebrated military and naval challenge trophy, known as the Hilton trophy, won by the naval rifle team at Sea Girt last summer, and the trophy won by the Marine Corps rifle team at Creedmoor last September. The Hilton trophy is a massive bronze shield. The Marine Corps trophy, known as the Old Guard trophy, is a handsome punch bowl of solid silver. It was donated by the Old Guard of New York.

In reply to a question from 1st Lieut. F. W. Stopford, Artillery Corps, Fort Monroe, Va., asking whether "it is not intended that the quartermaster's department shall bear all the expense of lighting in officers' quarters," Quartermaster General Humphrey, under date of Nov. 28, 1904, says: "The understanding in this office of the regulation now in force is that the quartermaster's department is to supply the necessary incandescent lamps for officers' quarters, the same as for other public buildings as set forth in the Fifth Indorsement."

The weights of the West Point and Annapolis players in the annual football game on Nov. 26 were as follows: West Point—Torney, 164; Hill, 162; Prince, 163; Hammond, 166; Erwin, 180; Tipton, 193; Seagrave, 192; Mettler, 171; Gillespie, 166; Garey, 145; Doe, 177; average, 169 9-10 pounds. Annapolis—Whiting, 153; Farley, 166; Piersoll, 170; McClintic, 170; Goss, 172; Grady, 181; Howard, 170; Norton, 143; Smith, 171; Spencer, 166; Doherty, 166; average, 165 3-11 pounds.

The dispatch boat Dolphin sailed from Colon Dec. 7 for Kingston, Jamaica, with part of Secretary Taft's party on board. Secretary Taft, who has been taking a trip down the canal out to Colon by boat, sailed for Kingston on the Columbia.

A new company for the Signal Corps, to have the letter designation of "L," is organizing at Benicia Barracks, Cal. It will be commanded by Capt. Daniel J. Carr, who will join the company about Jan. 1 next.

INSPECTION OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, Inspector General, U. S. A., in his report of the annual inspection of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, states that the institution in all its branches at date of inspection, with respect to discipline, order, cleanliness, and administrative efficiency, was in the same excellent state that characterized its management at the annual inspection of last year. The number of officers and members present at inspection was 861; absent, 472; total, 1,333, a net loss of 85. The average number present during the year was 926; average present and absent, 1,419. The average number temporarily cared for was 32. At the time of the inspection there were 77 vacant beds in barracks and 10 in hospital.

The per capita cost for maintenance at the Home during the year 1904 was \$321.125—an increase of \$45.08 over the previous year. Excellent discipline was maintained during the year. The principal offenses committed by members were drunkenness and absence without leave. During the year 30 members were dropped from the rolls for absence without leave. None were in confinement at time of inspection. The roster of officers of the Home at the time of inspection was as follows: Governor, Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, retired; deputy governor, Col. E. B. Williston, retired; secretary and treasurer, Major Henry M. Kendall, retired; surgeon, Major William H. Arthur, U. S. Army. The only change in the personnel of the officers of the Home since the last inspection was in the office of surgeon, in which Major Arthur has succeeded Major L. A. LaGarde, U. S. Army.

General Burton's report is supplemented with the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, of which Major General Ainsworth, Military Secretary of the Army, is president. The report of the Board agrees with General Burton's on all points, and speaks in commendation of the management of the institution.

16TH U. S. INFANTRY AT WORLD'S FAIR.

After the drill of the 16th U. S. Infantry regiment before the Japanese Prince, General Fushimi, the next function was the reception of the President, the review of the troops and guarding of all routes through the fair grounds over which the President was to pass during the day. So thorough were the arrangements of the police—the Jefferson Guards and the 16th Infantry—that despite the eagerness of the great crowds to see their President close at hand, there was no interference with his rapid progress or obstacle to his movements anywhere. In the afternoon the President witnessed the marvelous drill of the Philippine Scouts and Constabulary. The day passed off smoothly, and the officers went to bed at midnight greatly relieved. On Dec. 1, the official closing day, an escort consisting of the police, the Jefferson Guard, the 16th Infantry and Philippine Scouts was formed to escort Governor Francis (the hero of the day), Major General Bates, the commissioners and other distinguished persons from the administration building to St. Louis monument, where several addresses were delivered, to which Governor Francis replied, a handsome set of silver being presented on this occasion to Governor Francis. In the afternoon the 16th Infantry began its guard duty over various buildings and avenues, over two hundred officers and men going on this duty that night. From this date guard duty will occupy the 16th to the exclusion of everything else, as the regiment will lose about half of its men by discharge in December. It will be necessary to devote much time to the training of the great number of recruits which will doubtless join as soon as the regiment returns to its post, in order to get it in shape for the Philippine service, for which the regiment will start some time in May.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Alice Cheatham, sister of Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, U. S. A., was married on Nov. 29 in Indianapolis, Ind., to Mr. Thomas Malone, jr., at the residence of the captain. The groom's best man was Capt. A. C. Nissen, U. S. A. A large party from Nashville attended the wedding. Both families are prominent in Nashville, where the young couple will live. Miss Cheatham has been at the post with her brother and sister for several months. Miss Medora Cheatham acted as the maid of honor. A beautiful bridal luncheon was given by Miss Anna Carroll Reaume the evening previous to the wedding, at the Columbia Club, in honor of Miss Alice Cheatham and Mr. Thomas Malone, jr. Miss Reaume was assisted by her mother in entertaining the guests. The luncheon was served in the green dining room. The table was in heart shape, the decorations being in green and white. A large flat basket of maidenhair fern formed the centerpiece. A wreath of smilax encircled the table in heart design and the individual candle-holders, with green tapers, also followed the heart outline around the table. The favors were gold hearts tied with green and white satin ribbons and at each cover was a bonbonniere of green and white candies. Covers were laid for eighteen, the out-of-town guests being Miss Julia Malone, Miss Mary Ready Weaver, Miss Frances Pilcher, Miss Samuelle Keith, Mr. Patton R. Cheatham, all of Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Justus A. Carlile has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Kathryn, to Lieut. Frank Luther Case, 12th U. S. Cav., on Dec. 14 at four o'clock at St. David's church, Devon, Pa.

Mrs. S. R. H. Tompkins has announced the engagement of her sister, Maria Josefa, to Lieut. Allan Francis McLean, 7th Cav., U. S. A. The wedding will take place in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace C. Withers, of Austin, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Fitzhugh, to Lieut. Quinn Gray, U. S. Art. Corps. The wedding will take place the latter part of December. At home after Jan. 1 at Fort Monroe, Va.

Rear Admiral John Fairfield Merry, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Etta Cora Reynolds were married on Nov. 30 at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. L. A. Shaw, 22 Franklin street, East Somerville, Mass. The bride's mother has been an invalid for some time and as a result the ceremony was witnessed by only immediate relatives. It was performed in the parlor of the bride's home on Franklin street by Rev. Harley D. Maxwell, pastor of the First Universalist church. The bride was gowned in corded silk. The yoke and sleeves were of duchess lace. She carried a huge bunch of violets. Her traveling gown was of champagne-colored cloth with trimmings of leather. The couple were attended by the groom's brother, Louis E. Merry, and Bergen Reynolds, a son of the bride. The six months' tour of the rear admiral and

his bride will include a visit to the carnival at Nice, Italy, China and Japan.

Miss Grace Lowrey Woodruff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Woodruff, was married in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5 to Albert Henry Stanley of New York, at the residence of the bride's parents, 184 Juneau avenue, Rev. J. C. Hodgins reading the marriage service. The bride wore a lovely gown of white just cloth from the Philippines and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and stevia. Mrs. Hedley Williamson of Detroit attended her as maid of honor, and Leslie B. Woodruff, of Newark, N. J., was best man. The bride belongs to a family of military importance, her grandfather, Gen. Israel Carle Woodruff, having been a member of the Engineer Corps of the Army; her uncle, Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U. S. A., an officer in the Civil War, while her father is assistant engineer in the lighthouse service. The groom is general manager of the street railway department of the Public Service corporation of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have gone East and will reside in a New York suburb.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gilson Brewster of Leavenworth, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughters, Edna Stewart, to Lieut. Jacob Arthur Mack, Art. Corps, U. S. A., and Jane Gilson, to Lieut. Clarence Hollister Knight, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A. The double wedding will take place in Leavenworth Dec. 21.

Miss Julia Worthington, daughter of Charles C. Worthington, was married Dec. 3 to Edmund Monroe Sawtelle, son of Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., at St. Barnabas's Episcopal church, Irvington, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William H. Benjamin, and was witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends. The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Sawtelle, sister of the bridegroom, and the best man was Markell Curwen, of London. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, The Shrubberies, in Broadway, Tarrytown.

Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st U. S. Inf., and Miss Mabel Rogers Lyon, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis W. Lyon, were married Nov. 23 at the Church of St. John the Evangelist at St. Paul, Minn. The church was decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums. The bride was gowned in white satin mousseline with a long tulle veil and her bouquet was bride's roses. The maid of honor wore white net and carried white chrysanthemums. The matron of honor wore a gown of pink crepe de Chine and her flowers were pink chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were dressed in white silk mull and their bouquets were white chrysanthemums. Miss Gertrude Lyon was her sister's maid of honor and Mrs. Arthur E. Gilbert, of Duluth, her matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Vollmer, of Lewiston, Idaho; Miss Brennan, Miss Lufkin and Miss McConville. Carol Lyon, of Mandan, N. D., was flower girl. Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st U. S. Inf., acted as best man and the ushers were Lieut. N. W. Campagnoli, 1st U. S. Inf.; Lieut. D. A. Lindsay, Capt. George J. Holden, 28th U. S. Inf., and Lieut. J. F. Barnes, Art. Corps, U. S. A., and Lieut. James M. Loud, 28th U. S. Inf. A reception was held at the bride's home after the wedding. Captain Janda and his bride will be at Fort Brady, Mich., about Jan. 1 next.

Lieut. Walter H. Hill, U. S. M. C., and Miss Mildred Whyte Guild, daughter of the late Pay Inspector C. F. Guild, U. S. N., were married at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Nov. 26. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of St. John's Church, which was profusely decorated with palms and chrysanthemums. Rev. S. U. Shearman officiated. The bride wore a gown of white crepe, brought from China, and carried bride roses. She was given away by her brother, Mr. C. F. M. Guild, and was attended by her little niece, Miss Beatrice M. Moses, of New York. The best man was Mr. Arthur Waite, of West Newton, and the ushers were Capt. L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C., and Mr. Paul Dean, of Boston. A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth K. Benton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Benton, of Elizabeth, N. J., to Lieut. J. Preston Terrell, Art. Corps, U. S. Army.

Miss Emma Katherine Gudger, daughter of Representative and Mrs. J. M. Gudger, jr., and sister of Passed Assistant Paymaster Emmet C. Gudger, U. S. N., was married to Mr. John W. Langley, of Washington, D. C., on Nov. 23, in the First Baptist Church at Asheville, N. C. The bride wore a costume of imported renaissance lace over white satin mousseline. Her tulle veil was caught with a diamond sunburst of chrysanthemum design. She was given away by her father. The bride's gifts to the bridesmaids were signet rings with raised chrysanthemums. The groom's gifts to the bridesmaids were Roman gold chrysanthemum scarf pins. The groom's gift to bride was a chrysanthemum diamond sunburst. There were numerous beautiful gifts to the bride. A reception was tendered the wedding party by Congressman and Mrs. Gudger at their residence at the conclusion of the ceremony.

RECENT DEATHS.

In connection with the recent tragedy at Camp Stotsenberg, P. I., in which Lieut. William D. Pritchard, 13th U. S. Cav., shot and instantly killed Lieut. Fred L. Deen, of the same regiment on Oct. 17 in their quarters, such false accounts appeared that Lieut. Chas. A. Romeyn, 13th U. S. Cav., squadron adjutant, made the following statement over his signature as the opinion of the officers of the 13th Cav., under date of Camp Stotsenberg, Oct. 18, 1904: "The statements appearing in Cablenews this morning that there had been bad feeling between Lieutenants Deen and Pritchard; that Lieutenant Pritchard had been drinking heavily, and that he tried to provoke Deen into a fight; are all deliberate falsehoods. Lieutenants Deen and Pritchard had been good friends for over a year, and so far as any one knows among our officers, ever since Lieutenant Pritchard joined the regiment. Lieutenant Pritchard had not been drinking heavily and in fact never was a heavy drinker. For several days before this occurrence, Lieutenant Pritchard had drunk very little. It has firmly been established that Lieutenant Pritchard was not in his right mind and shot Lieutenant Deen without warning or words. These two officers lived and messed together and were close friends." When the shooting took place they were alone in their rooms and those attracted by the reports of the revolver found both dead, lying side by side. From the position of the bodies it was shown, beyond a doubt, that Lieutenant Pritchard had fired the fatal shots. He had not quarreled with his friend in the presence of any of the officers or men of the post. Because the shot that killed Lieutenant Deen entered his head from behind it is believed by many that the revolver in the hands of Lieutenant Pritchard was discharged by accident and that he, in a moment of grief stricken remorse at what he re-

garded as his own carelessness, seeing his comrade fall dead turned the weapon upon himself with fatal effect.

P. A. Engr. Edwin T. Philippi, U. S. N., retired, died at his residence in Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4. He was a native of Berks County, and connected with the Reading Railroad some years ago. He entered the Navy May 20, 1862, and served through the Civil War, and reached the grade of passed assistant engineer Feb. 24, 1874, and was retired June 21, 1884, for incapacity resulting from injury incident to the service.

At the funeral services over the remains of Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, N. G. N. Y., held in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Nov. 30, officers of the 13th and 23d Regiments, each of which he commanded in turn, also the members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of Manhattan, of which General Barnes was a charter member and past commander, were present in full uniform and occupied front seats. The pew of the dead officer was marked by a large bunch of chrysanthemums. It was occupied by Brevet Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Story, A. A. G., S. N. Y., Brevet Brig. Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, 14th Regiment, and Brevet Major David Wilson, 2d Battery. Prominent among others present were Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, the Commander of the New York National Guard; Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade; Col. Edward E. Britton, acting A. A. G., 2d Brigade; Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, A. A. G., S. N. Y.; Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regiment; Gen. John B. Frothingham, President of the 23d Regiment Veterans' Association; Col. Alexander S. Bacon, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Col. Harry Everdell, the first colonel of the 23d Regiment; Brevet Major Henry S. Rasquin, commanding the 3d Battery, and Gen. Horatio C. King.

Walter Jamisen, also known as "Sam Collyer," one of the last of the old-time pugilists, but long retired from the ring, which he left under a personal pledge to Gen. George B. McClellan when he was Governor of New Jersey, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 6, of heart disease. Walter Jamisen, who served in the Civil War in the 28th N. Y. Volunteers, was one of the Congressional Medal of Honor Legion for bravery. He was born on August 18, 1842, in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, where his father and mother went from Scotland. When Walter was thirteen years old he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and learned his trade of machinist. He saved a comrade from drowning at the risk of his life when a boy of sixteen and was a runner in the fire engine company of which former Senator Jacob Worth was a member. He was brought up with rough youngsters and early learned to defend himself with so much skill that he was called upon to fight professionally.

Lieut. Morris H. Brown, U. S. N., was found dead in bed at the Naval Hospital in Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, from inflammation of the stomach and liver. He was a native of Indiana and entered the Service May 19, 1894. In the Spanish-American War he served on the battleship Texas. He subsequently served on the Oregon, Monadnock, Brooklyn, Newark, Raleigh and Hist, and was granted sick leave in October last. The funeral services were held Dec. 8 at the Washington Naval Hospital. The pall bearers were Lieutenants Ridley McLean and Henry V. Butler, Ensigns C. R. Kear, B. A. Long, H. E. Cook and W. L. Pryor. At half-past three o'clock the body was taken to Longport, Ind., Lieutenant Brown's home, for burial.

Charles H. Laird, an expert rifle shot and winner of the international championship in 1879, died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, from paralysis. He was born in Columbus, O., in 1847, and had been employed in the Post Office Department for twenty-five years. In 1879 he won the Wimbledon Cup in New York, and he was a member of the National Guard team of the District of Columbia.

PERSONALS.

Capt. L. C. Scherer, 4th Cav., and family, have removed to 1912 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Washington Corral, Military Order of the Carabao of the Philippines, are to have their annual dinner on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington.

Major General James F. Wade, U. S. A., has assumed command of the Atlantic Division, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York, and has appointed Capt. W. J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., and J. P. Wade, 2d Cav., as aides.

Comdr. and Mrs. Moses L. Wood have established themselves in their new home, 1819 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Commander Wood, who is aide to Admiral Dewey, is a welcome addition to the already large naval circle at the capital.

The President has accepted the resignation of 2d Lieut. Jennings C. Wise, 9th Inf., of his commission as an officer in the Army. Lieutenant Wise stated in his resignation that he desired to leave the Army in order to engage in private business.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U. S. N., on duty at Portsmouth, N. H., is a good marksman, and as a proof of this sent to his friends not long ago generous roasts of deer meat as one of the pleasant results of his gunning trip among the New Hampshire woods.

The fifteenth annual military ball of the Gen. George A. Custer Garrison, No. 2, Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., will be held at Prospect Hall, Prospect avenue, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, 1904. The tickets admitting gentlemen and ladies, including hat check, are fifty cents. Music by the Army and Navy Union band. Reinhold F. Schulze, bandmaster, U. S. N.

Rear Admiral S. W. Terry, U. S. N., has sailed from Honolulu recently on his way to the Far East, following a pleasant tour of duty at Honolulu as commandant of that station. Admiral Terry has been relieved by Capt. Henry W. Lyon, U. S. N., who is a "persona grata" with the Hawaiians through long and pleasant association with them in former years. Admiral Terry retires for age on Dec. 28. He will return to Washington from the Orient after a tour of the more important cities.

From Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 4, a correspondent writes: "Colonel Anderson, 8th Cav., and a number of officers of the post attended a banquet and reception tendered to the ladies and officers of the Army by the Loyal Legion at the Mercantile Club, St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 3. Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr., will spend a day's leave with his father, Brig. Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, commissary general, retired, at Washington, D. C. Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 9th Cav., will spend a month's leave in New York and Chicago. Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham will leave to-night for Fort Sheridan in charge of thirty-five Field Artillery recruits. Capt. S. L. H. Slocum, adjutant, 8th Cav., returned from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Wednesday last. The 8th Cavalry band will give concerts in the mess hall every Monday and Thursday during the winter months."

Capt. J. M. Simms, R.C.S., and Mrs. Simms are at Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Charles Cook Farmer, jr., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Oeson Smith at 41 Bellevue place, Chicago.

Col. C. A. Stedman, 5th U.S. Cav., and wife are spending a few days at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., while visiting the Pacific slope.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton have turned their house over to the Co-operative Sewing Society, which held a Christmas bazaar there Thursday, Dec. 8. The Marine Band furnished the music and Major McCawley acted as auctioneer.

Baron von Floeckher, the German minister to Mexico, inspected the navy yard, New York, Dec. 4 with Rear Admiral Coghlan explaining the various points of interest to him. The baron is on his way to Germany. He was received with official honors.

Lieut. Comdr. Ward P. Winchell, U.S.N., U.S.S. Culgoa, is the winner of the prize offered by Life for the best contribution on the subject, "Are Three American Women Out of Five Disappointed in Their Husbands?" His essay appears in Life's issue of Dec. 3.

Lieut. Zachariah H. Madison, U.S.N., formerly attached to the battleship Iowa, of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, reported for duty at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 6, on board the United States receiving ship Franklin, as the successor to Lieut. Claude C. Bloch, U.S.N., detached.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allderice, U.S.N., has been ordered from duty with the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, in connection with fitting out the Pennsylvania, and has been granted four months' sick leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Miss Julia Thompson is a guest of Major Partello and his family at St. Reno, Okla., for a few weeks. Miss Florence Partello will return to Kansas City with Miss Thompson for the holidays. Friends of the family will be glad to know Mrs. Partello is slowly recovering from her injuries received in the Kansas wreck. She is still very weak.

Miss Katherine Mott Ward, daughter of Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ward, arrived in New York on the Baltic from Liverpool Nov. 25. Her address will be Oswego, N.Y., until February, when she goes South with General and Mrs. Ward to visit Capt. Philip R. Ward, of the Artillery Corps, stationed at Key West Barracks, Florida.

"Uncle Sam in Samoa—a Woman's Point of View," appears in The Independent of Dec. 1. It is by Gene H. Underwood—wife of Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., the present governor of American Samoa—and describes delightfully the native beauty of the islands, the simple-hearted and agreeable race that inhabit them, and the wise system of government that the United States has instituted in our portion of the archipelago. A number of illustrations accompany the article.

A correspondent informs us that at the recent field and athletic sports held at Shanghai, China, on October 15, 1904, the 100-yard Shanghai open championship race was won by Lieut. R. W. Henderson, U.S.S. Oregon, in 10 2-5 seconds. On the same day Lieutenant Henderson also won the 120-yard dash in 12 seconds, the 220-yard dash in 23 seconds, and the long jump at 19 feet 6 inches. Midshipman F. V. McNair, of the Oregon, won the 440-yard run in 55 seconds. Considering that these records were made on a soft turf course, and that neither officer had an opportunity to train for the events, the performance is worthy of note and deserving of the beautiful silver prizes that were given.

From Columbus Barracks, O., Dec. 4, a correspondent writes: "Mrs. Charles Beverly Ewing returned week before last from Atlanta, Ga., where she had been visiting with relatives. Col. and Mrs. Richard T. Yeatman entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison on Saturday evening, Nov. 26. Games were played and a delightful supper served. The guests present were Major and Mrs. Charles R. Tyler, Major and Mrs. Charles B. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Gracie, Mrs. Arthur Williams, Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, Miss Tyler, Miss Williams, Miss Davis, Miss Johnson, Captains Robertson and Mullan, Lieutenants Fries, Long, Hobson and Miller, Drs. Whitney and Clayton. Miss Jackson, of Chicago, Ill., is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles F. Crain. The bachelor officers of the 27th Infantry stationed here will give a hop on Dec. 20."

The first informal dinner of the New York Commandery, Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, of which Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., is commander, for the season of 1904 and 1905, was held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on Wednesday evening of November 30. It being "Navy night," in the absence of Lieut. Comdr. Walter J. Sears, Lieut. Stephen Jenkins, late U.S. Navy, recorder of the New York Commandery, was called upon to act as toastmaster. The principal guests of the evening were Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan and Chaplain William H. Reaney, of the Navy, both of whom made some very interesting remarks. Other speeches were made by Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske and Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., and by Lieut. W. DeW. Dimock and Asst. Engr. Nelson Macy, both of whom spoke for the naval militia. Speeches were also made by Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston and Capt. Champe S. Andrews, U.S. Vols. There was a good attendance of companions and their guests, and an enjoyable evening was passed.

From the U.S. Naval Base, Culebra, V.I., Nov. 25, a correspondent writes: "Last night the crew of the Alliance entertained the officers, their families and the enlisted men stationed at this base in the most approved Navy style. The program rendered consisted of the usual sketches, songs and comedians, and was given in a most praiseworthy manner. Without any coaching, except from such material as the men could get from the forecabin, the serio-comic artists presented a most creditable show, and caused the servants of a distant Republic to forget the possibilities of finding centipedes, or tarantulas, or scorpions in their bed linen. Despite public opinion, and curiously enough to non-residents, Culebra has some advantages. The climate is remarkably healthy for those in any way afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate, with the present order of the universe. Doubtless the lack of white people on the island is a great embarrassment to social activities on a large scale, but there is only room for a certain number of Navy people in the States, and 'The old order changeth, giving place to new, and God fulfils himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world.' Fortunately the Navy doctors have succeeded in minimizing the daily output of mosquitoes. The fishing is always good, while the lack of firearms among the natives permits nimrods of varying ability to shoot the wild ducks, the jack snipe and the doves that abound on the island."

Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d U.S.A., has reached Washington from the Philippines. He will take a course of technical study at the School of Engineers, and will serve this winter as one of the military aids at the White House.

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has been suffering with a cold this week which has kept him from his office for several days. In his absence Lieut. Volney O. Chase has been acting as head of the Bureau.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cromwell will spend the early part of the winter in California, visiting their ranch near Los Angeles. Their daughter, Mrs. Needham Lee Jones, will accompany them to San Francisco, where her husband is stationed on the battleship Ohio.

The court-martial case of Capt. William W. Quinton, of the Medical Department of the Army, went to the President this week with a recommendation that the sentence of dismissal be mitigated to a reduction of fifty-six files. Dr. Quinton was tried in the Philippines Division under the 61st Article of War.

The friends of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., express much anxiety over the fact that he has been ordered to the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va., for treatment and observation. Lieutenant Duncan has been on sick leave since last June, and it is the desire of the Surgeon General that his case be investigated while under the best possible medical treatment.

Miss Kate Watkins, well known in Army circles and who last winter conducted a very successful painting class at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., where she has many friends, has lately accepted the position of art teacher at Glendale College, Ohio, a beautiful suburb of Cincinnati. Miss Watkins is most enthusiastic about her new home and thinks it would be an ideal school for Army girls, being so central and so easily reached from all parts of the country.

Dr. George H. Richardson, who entered the Medical Department of the Army Sept. 9, 1901, and resigned Jan. 1, 1904, is now a captain and assistant surgeon in the Sanitary Corps of the National Guard of California. He has recently been placed in charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the division, National Guard of California, relieving Col. A. P. O'Brien, resigned. Dr. Richardson's present address is 500 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Paym. Raymond B. Westlake, U.S.N., attached to the gunboat Scorpion, which is at present at Portsmouth, N.H., met with a serious accident Dec. 5, breaking both bones of his leg just above the ankle. The paymaster was hurrying from the ship to catch a special boat which left the yard at 8 o'clock and stepped upon some ice covered with snow and fell heavily to the ground. He was conveyed to his stateroom and made as comfortable as possible by the surgeon of the ship.

The receptions at the White House for this season are as follows: Monday, Jan. 2, New Year reception from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.; Thursday, Jan. 5, Cabinet dinner at 8 p.m.; Thursday, Jan. 12, diplomatic reception, 9 to 10:30 p.m.; Thursday, Jan. 19, diplomatic dinner, 8 p.m.; Thursday, Jan. 26, judicial reception, 9 to 10:30 p.m.; Thursday, Feb. 2, Supreme Court dinner, 8 p.m.; Thursday, Feb. 9, Congressional reception, 9 to 10:30 p.m.; Thursday, Feb. 16, Army and Navy reception, from 9 to 10:30 p.m.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending Dec. 7, 1904: Lieut. W. R. Sayles, jr., U.S.N.; Major Edgar A. Mearns, U.S.A.; Comdr. Karl Rohrer, U.S.N.; Major Moses Harris, U.S.A.; Capt. Albert Laws, U.S.A.; Capt. Chas. deF. Chandler, U.S.A.; Paym. G. R. Madden, U.S.N.; Capt. Wm. Baird, U.S.A.; Col. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A.; Col. John E. Greer, U.S.A.; Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wadhams; Med. Dir. John C. Wise, U.S.N., and Lieut. W. C. Anderson, U.S.A.

Plans were filed with the Bureau of Buildings of New York city on December 7 for the remodeling by the Army and Navy Club of Nos. 107 and 109 West Forty-third street, into a modern club house. On the site at present are two two story and basement dwellings. The remodelled structure will be the permanent home of the Army and Navy Club. The exterior design of the new club house will be colonial. Capping the cornice will be a large eagle. In the basement of the club house will be a billiard parlor, with a café adjoining. On the first or main floor will be a large dining hall, together with a library, assembly chamber and card and lounging rooms. Private dining rooms will be on each of the upper floors, as well as parlors, sleeping rooms and baths. The width is forty feet and for one-half its height it is one hundred feet deep. About \$30,000 is the estimated cost.

Mrs. C. B. Byrne, wife of Col. C. B. Byrne, Med. Dept., U.S.A., gave a charming reception at her home in Omaha, Neb., a few days since to introduce her daughter, Miss Anais Byrne. Every room toned with a variety of flowers sent by admiring friends revealed the popularity of the latest bud. The receiving room was beautified by a large screen made of La France roses and interwoven with asparagus fern, before which Mrs. Byrne and Miss Byrne greeted their many guests. Mrs. Byrne was gowned in yellow silk with trimmings of net and lace. Miss Byrne wore a dainty white crepe de Chine effectively trimmed with silk lace and pearls. She carried an immense bouquet of American beauties. The music room was noticeable with its variety of red blossoms artistically arranged. Punch was served in the living room by a bevy of young women. The dining room was very dainty in effect. Palms surrounded the room, while white chrysanthemums were used in profusion, on which reflected a pretty light from the white flower-shaded candles.

From Jackson Barracks, La., Dec. 2, a correspondent writes: "Lieut. Col. Clinton B. Sears, Engr. Corps, and Lieut. Col. C. W. Hobbs, commandant of the barracks, spent Tuesday at Fort St. Philip. It was quarterly inspection and Colonels Hobbs and Sears made the visit to ascertain the progress of armament improvements under way. Capt. B. C. Gilbert left Tuesday on a short leave in Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. John J. Reilly entertained Thanksgiving evening at a very elegant dinner party. The events included Colonel Hobbs, Captain and Mrs. Charles Bailey, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Hines, Lieut. Guy Manning, Mrs. A. I. Lasseigne, and Miss Dowling. Mrs. Hobbs and Miss Mary Hobbs are expected home this week from an extended tour through New York, Washington and Philadelphia. Lieut. Samuel English is expected to occupy quarters at the barracks shortly. Lieut. Guy Manning relieving him of duty at the forts. 'Escort to the colors,' quite a beautiful military ceremony, was held at the barracks Wednesday, just preceding muster. The officers and men of the 4th and 91st Companies of Coast Artillery participated, attired in full dress uniform. The new flag is a very handsome one and will figure in all affairs on the post."

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley have returned to Washington, D.C., from a most delightful visit to the World's Fair in St. Louis, where they were the guests of honor at a large reception given in the Maryland building by Mrs. Manning, president of the board of lady managers, and Mrs. Parks Fisher of Baltimore, who is the sister of Admiral Schley.

Comdr. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., has been ordered from duty as inspector of machinery at the works of Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in the Department of Steam Engineering. Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Willits goes to the works of the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, in place of Commander Willits.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, 1904, at half past six o'clock. After dinner a twenty minutes paper "On the Constitution" will be read by Companion Capt. J. C. Donahew. Companion Mr. George H. Daggett will, on New Year's Day again entertain the Commandery at his residence in Minneapolis, with his characteristic and generous hospitality.

In his address to the court in presenting the case of Canfield, the gambling housekeeper, who was fined \$1,000, District Attorney Jerome, of New York, said: "Since I have been brought into contact with this class of crime I have been shocked because in my efforts to obtain evidence I have seen a schoolmaster prominent in this city a slave to the faro bank. I have seen the 'I.O.U.'s of Naval and Army officers held over their heads as a club to bleed them of their salary."

Under date of Dec. 5, 1904, the President approved the finding of a retiring board in the case of Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surgeon, U.S.A., and directed that he be placed on the retired list as of that date on account of disability incident to the Service, under the provisions of Section 1251, Revised Statutes. Major Polhemus was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army in December, 1883; was advanced to the grade of captain Dec. 3, 1888, and promoted to the position of major and surgeon Feb. 2, 1901.

"The Regular and the Savage, a Flashlight View of War in the Philippines"—an interesting account of Moro weapons and methods of fighting—appears in the December Lippincott's. It is by "Lieut. L. B. United States Army," and it may be of interest to note that if the lieutenant's initials are given in full this reduces the possibilities of authorship to Lieuts. Louis Brechemin and Lewis Brown. In the December Lippincott also appears "The Boy that Couldn't Stand Fire," by Gen. Charles King, an incident of Army life in the Indian country in '67.

Friends of Major John B. Keefer, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Keefer, assembled at their home in Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 28, to tender their congratulations to the major and his wife on the attainment of their golden wedding anniversary. The various rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers and plants and the occasion was a most interesting one in every way. Major and Mrs. Keefer stood in front of a mantle banked with chrysanthemums and received the congratulations and good wishes of their friends. Standing with them were Major S. E. Ancona, of Reading; Senator Luther R. Keefer and Mrs. A. J. Hannum, of Schuylkill Haven, and Mrs. A. M. Schock, of Allentown, who were present at the nuptials fifty years ago. Congratulatory speeches were made, and the bride and groom of half a century received many handsome gifts and numerous telegrams of congratulations from distant friends. Those of the children and grandchildren present were Miss Caroline Royer Keefer, of Harrisburg; Mrs. J. W. Duncan and daughter, Carol, of Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Paxton and two daughters, of Walla Walla, Washington. Those unable to be present were Mrs. Foltz, wife of Captain Foltz, 2d Cav., and Major F. R. Keefer, surgeon, U.S.A., both of whom are in the Philippines, and Mr. Horace Keefer, of Wallula, Kans.

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion had a Japanese night at their banquet at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7. The guests were representative of Japan, among them being Prince Fushimi, Baron Kaneko and Consul General Uchida. Among the officers of the Army and Navy present were Col. James Regan, Rear Admirals Miller, Erben and Entwistle, Paym. John Furey, Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, Capt. Theodore F. Kane, Comdr. G. W. Magee, Lieut. B. C. Bampton, U.S.N. General Hubbard, who presided, made a brief address, in which he explained the origin and objects of the Loyal Legion. Prince Fushimi paid a grateful tribute to the United States, especially to the President, and was enthusiastically cheered. Baron Kaneko followed him. Lieut. H. E. Rhoades, U.S.N., then gave a resumé of the instruction to students of Japan in naval engineering, beginning at Yokohama, in 1868, on the ram Stonewall. A part of his introductory was in the Japanese language. Then he spoke in English. Major Louis L. Seaman, a volunteer surgeon during the war with Spain, who recently returned from an extended investigating tour in the Far East, gave an interesting resumé of the Japanese-Russo War, and was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers. He laid special stress on the preparations the Japanese had made for the conflict, particularly with reference to hospital service.

Among Army people who particularly delight in indulging in playing bridge are General and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge. Nearly every week their home in San Francisco, Cal., is the scene of some jolly informal evening at cards. Recently they entertained a number of friends in honor of Captain and Mrs. Grote, who sailed Dec. 1 on the transport for the Philippines. Mrs. Grote is a sister of Mrs. Young, wife of Major Young, of the 18th U.S. Infantry. Captain Grote is also a member of that regiment, and as it returns to the United States in January, he and his bride have no further hardship to face in "Philippine service" save a delightful ocean voyage to the Orient, to turn almost directly back. A jolly feature of their evening under the hospitable Coolidge roof was the fact that the date celebrated three anniversaries—that of the marriage of General and Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge's birthday and also the birthday of one of the guests, Mrs. Brechemin, wife of Major Brechemin, Medical Corps, U.S.A. Supper was served "around the red lamp" in the pretty dining-room, when the guests were invited to partake of an imposing looking birthday cake twinkling with candles, to half of which each sharer of the honors laid claim. Healths were drunk and a jolly good time prevailed. Those present were General and Mrs. Coolidge, Captain and Mrs. Grote, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Brechemin, General and Mrs. Moore, General and Mrs. Woodruff and Captain and Mrs. Hayden. Another merry little company met there for an evening at bridge later in the week. There were besides the hosts Colonel and Mrs. Jocelyn, Major and Mrs. Appell, Miss Appell and Mrs. Young.

Rear Admiral Davis, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Davis will sail on Dec. 10 for Antwerp.

Miss Almy has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., from a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Col. John B. Rodman, U.S.A., is passing a few days in Washington, D.C., at the Army and Navy Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Poor have returned to their home in Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Miss Alice Miller, daughter of Commander Miller, U. S.N., gave a luncheon on Dec. 8 at her home in Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Margarita Bonzano Harris, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Harris at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 2, 1904.

Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bromwell, gave a dinner at their home in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Mrs. John A. Oliver, wife of War. Mach. John A. Oliver, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Brooklyn after a pleasant trip abroad.

A daughter, Myra Rivers, was born at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 3, to Mrs. T. R. Rivers, wife of Capt. T. R. Rivers, 4th Cav.

Gen. E. P. Pearson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pearson, are passing a few days in Washington, D.C., en route to Georgia, where they will pass the winter.

The G.C.M. at Fort Banks, Mass., of which Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav., was president, and Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., judge advocate, began its sessions this week for the trial of Major Charles W. Foster, Art. Corps.

Mrs. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., gave a dinner in Washington, Dec. 6, at which Miss Vandergrift, Miss Schroeder, Miss Shelby Converse, Chief Constructor Capps, Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, Lieutenant Butler, Lieutenant McLean, Mr. Wainwright and Dr. Dixon were present.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colby M. Chester gave a dinner Dec. 3 at their home at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., when their guests included Major General and Mrs. Brooke, Major General and Mrs. Hawkins, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Mason, Captain and Mrs. Seabee and Lieutenant and Mrs. A. T. Chester.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Commander Southerland, U.S.N., gave a luncheon at her home in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 7 for the Misses Green and Miss Reynolds, her guests. The others invited were Miss Pauline Morton, Miss Elinor Hoyt, Miss Alexandrine Fitch, Miss Conrad, Miss Pauline Magruder, Miss Crosby, the Misses Miller, Miss Heald, Miss Anita Poor, and the Misses Dunn.

Major Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., has been elected president of the Bachelor's German, to succeed the late Jesse Brown. The other officers and members of the committee, which has been reduced from eight to six, and will have active charge of the three balls given each winter by the social organization, are P. Lee Phillips, Capt. J. C. Gillmore, Jr., U.S.A.; Reginald Huidekoper, John Van Ness, Philip and George Howard. The first dance of the season will be given on Jan. 11 in the ballroom of the New Willard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. William W. Quinton, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., who was recently tried by court-martial in the Philippines, and found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal, but in view of the excellent services which have been rendered by Captain Quinton, the Judge Advocate General recommended that the sentence be mitigated to a reduction in rank. In this General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, concurred, and recommended a mitigation of the sentence to a loss of fifty-six files in lineal rank. This mitigation was approved by Acting Secretary of War Oliver, and has been ordered by President Roosevelt.

In the presence of immediate relatives and a few intimate friends a bronze tablet was erected on the afternoon of Dec. 5 in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Burlington, Vt., in honor of the late Major Guy Howard, U.S.A. Mrs. Howard, the major's wife, presented the tablet. The tablet was accepted by the Rev. George Y. Bliss, who after a brief service accepted the gift in a few well-chosen words, expressive of the esteem in which Major Howard was held by his Burlington friends. Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, was present, and in speaking of the tablet referred to his son's death, saying that he had adopted his son's last words as a motto, which were, "No matter what happens to me keep the ship going." The inscription on the tablet contains the major's records in the Service, telling of his death while in action on the U.S. launch Oceanic near Arayat, on the Rio Grande de Pampanga, Luzon, P.I., Oct. 22, 1899, while directing the movement of supplies to General Lawton's troops in the field. The end of the tablet reads, "Greater love hath no man than this; that a man lay down his life for his friend."

The Army and Navy Club of New York are to remodel the buildings, Nos. 107 and 109, on 43d street, purchased by them at a cost of \$30,000. The remodelled building will have a frontage of forty feet, with a large court yard in the rear alongside a four story and basement extension, which extension will give to half of the clubhouse a depth of 100 feet. The house is to be of Colonial design, with a facade of Harvard brick, trimmed with stone and decorated at the first and third stories with medallions and panels of carved or moulded stone. The roof cornice will be capped with a large eagle and the entrance with a marquis of ornamental iron and glass. The basement will be fitted as a billiard parlor, with a café adjoining. The first or main floor will contain a large dining hall and library, the assembly chamber and the card and lounging rooms. Each of the three upper stories will contain private dining rooms and small parlors in addition to sleeping rooms and baths. The building is to be equipped with an elevator and adequate exterior fire escapes on the rear. The improvements are to be made for the Army and Navy Realty Company, of which J. Fred Pierson is president.

Lieutenant General Von Loewenfeld and Major Count Von Schmettow, who represented the Kaiser at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great at Washington, were recent visitors in Buffalo, N.Y., and visited Niagara Falls. They were escorted by Brig. Gen. Lauren W. Pettebone, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. Arthur Milinowski, of the German army; Major George Bell, Jr., 1st U.S. Inf.; Col. S. M. Welch, Col. G. C. Fox, Lieut. Col. C. M. Ransom, Lieut. Col. Eugene H. Smith, Major H. C. Wadsworth, Major G. J. Metzger, Major T. B. Sheldon, Major Lee H. Smith and Major Louis L. Babcock, all of the N.G.N.Y. Later the officers were taken to Fort Porter. They inspected the guard house, the officers' quarters, and the barracks, where supper was being prepared for the men.

The visitors tasted of the beef and coffee given the men and declared it was excellent food. The party then inspected the 74th Regiment armory. "Why, I can hardly believe that this beautiful structure is devoted entirely to the use of the National Guard," said Gen. Von Loewenfeld. "We have no such magnificent buildings in Germany devoted to the use of the soldiers, and I don't believe any other country has." Brigadier General Pettebone explained to the distinguished visitors that the members of the National Guard received no remuneration for their services and that, in view of this fact, the State considered it a duty to provide the men with good quarters. After being shown through the armory the visitors were driven to the Buffalo Club, where they were entertained at dinner by General Pettebone.

TO EQUALIZE ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

Secretary Morton has sent to the Naval Committees of Congress the report made by the board, of which Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., was the chairman, on the very important question of naval pay. This report has gone to Congress with the approval of Secretary Morton, and, according to a prominent member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, it is probable that this question of equalization of pay in the Navy will receive the attention of Congress this session. The full report of the Swift Board, which the two committees have received, follows. We do not quite understand the recommendation that the law allowing prize money should be repealed.

Navy Department, Washington, Oct. 6, 1904.
Sir: 1. In compliance with verbal orders from the Hon. W. H. Moody, then Secretary of the Navy (copies of memorandum with reference thereto being attached to this report), we have carefully considered the laws governing the pay of the commissioned personnel of the Navy, and the tabulated statements furnished us by the Secretary at the same time with reference to the pay of the several corps. 2. It is our opinion that the only feasible solution of the present difficulty will be found in such legislation as will discontinue the present discrimination against officers of the Navy as compared with officers of the Army and of the Marine Corps; and, to this end, it is recommended that Section 13 of the Personnel Act be so amended that it shall read:

"Section 13. That all commissioned officers of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, that naval chaplains who do not possess relative rank shall have the rank of lieutenant in the Navy; that all officers, including warrant officers, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life, shall on the date of appointment, be credited, for computing their pay, with six years' service. And all provisions of law authorizing the distribution among captors of the whole or any portion of the proceeds of vessels, or any property hereafter captured, condemned as prize, or providing for the payment of bounty for the sinking or destruction of vessels of the enemy hereafter occurring in time of war, are hereby repealed: and provided further, that no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the pay which, but for the passage of said act, would have been received by any commissioned or warrant officer at the time of its passage, or thereafter; and in any case in which the pay of such an officer would otherwise be reduced he shall continue to receive pay according to existing law; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy."

3. The foregoing, if enacted into law, would place naval officers on exactly the same basis as Army officers. A naval officer's status on shore duty corresponds to an Army officer's status on duty at a post or barracks; whereas sea duty corresponds to duty in the field.

4. By this act the fifteen per cent. reduction for shore duty would be abolished for officers of the Line, Medical and Pay Corps, and all officers of the Navy would receive the same pay as Army officers and marine officers of corresponding grades. The pay of officers of corresponding grades in all corps is equalized, but in no case is the pay of any officer reduced below that which he is now receiving, or would receive in future.

5. We understand that our duties do not include any general consideration of the personnel of the Navy, but that we should confine our efforts to a revision of the pay table itself. The question of pay in any one individual case is so inextricably interwoven with the kindred subjects of length of service and rapidity of promotion that any general readjustment would necessitate a continual reapportionment of numbers in the various grades.

Very respectfully,
WM. SWIFT, Captain, U.S. Navy.
S. MCGOWAN, Paymaster, U.S. Navy.

INCREASE OF QUARTERS FOR ARMY OFFICERS

The following letter was received by the Speaker of the House Dec. 6 and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"War Department, Dec. 5, 1904.
"Sir: I have the honor to transmit, with earnest recommendation for favorable consideration by Congress, draft of a proposed enactment increasing the number of rooms allowed by law to officers of the Army where there are public quarters at military posts and stations. A letter from the Chief of Staff, dated the 1st instant, urgently commending this proposed legislation, is also transmitted herewith. In this connection attention is invited to House Document No. 360, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, in which is contained a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a recommendation for legislation on the subject of commutation of quarters for officers of the Army."

"Very respectfully,
"ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Act. Secretary of War."

The proposed bill reads:

Be it enacted, etc., That at all posts and stations where there are public quarters belonging to the United States such officers may be furnished with quarters in kind in such public quarters, and not elsewhere, by the Quartermaster's Department, assigning to the officers of each grade, respectively, such number of rooms as is stated in the following table, viz: Second lieutenants, two; 1st lieutenants, three; captains, four; majors, five; lieutenant colonels, six; colonels, seven; brigadier generals, eight; major generals, ten; lieutenant generals, twelve. Provided, That at places where there are no public quarters commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department to the officer entitled to the same at a rate per room not exceeding that now fixed by law.

In his letter General Chaffee transmits a memorandum report of the General Staff dated Nov. 30, 1904, saying:

"The recommendation contained therein receives my heartiest approval, and I urgently recommend that the subject be transmitted to the appropriate committees of Congress, urging favorable action."

A similar presentation of the case was made to Congress by Secretary Root in a letter dated Jan. 7, 1904, and given here at the time. This letter was accompanied by a memorandum on the subject by the Quartermaster General and a memorandum report by the General Staff dated Oct. 21, 1903. In this they say: "The necessity for the change of the existing law is clear and is based on the impossibility of officers detached for service in cities procuring quarters for the present allowance for commutation of quarters. Showing that the need of this change is urgently felt throughout the Service, it was this year recommended in the annual reports of the commanding generals of the Department of the East, of the Department of the Missouri, and of the Department of the Colorado. It is recommended that the passage of the proposed bill be urgently recommended. But on account of the well-known difficulty of obtaining the passage of a bill of this class, though urgently demanded by the conditions of the Service, it is further recommended that an effort be made to obtain the legislation desired by having interpolated in the 'Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905,' after the words 'at the stations where there are no public quarters' the following:

"Provided, That hereafter commutation per room shall be as now fixed by law and the allowance of rooms to each grade shall be as follows, viz: Lieutenants, three rooms; captains, four rooms; majors, five rooms; lieutenant colonels, six rooms; colonels, seven rooms; brigadier generals, eight rooms; major generals, ten rooms; lieutenant generals, twelve rooms."

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions in the Navy will occur as the result of the retirement, Dec. 28, of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry: Capt. J. E. Craig, to be rear admiral; Comdr. A. P. Nazro, to be captain; Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling, to be commander; Lieut. C. M. McCormick, to be lieutenant commander; Lieut. (junior grade) E. C. Kalbfus, to be lieutenant.

The following promotions in the Medical Corps of the Navy will occur Dec. 15 as the result of the retirement of Medical Director H. J. Babin: Medical Insp. George E. H. Harmon, to be medical director; Surg. C. T. Hibbett, to be medical inspector, and P.A. Surg. D. B. Kerr, to be surgeon.

The following promotions will occur in the Infantry arm of the Army as the result of the retirement on Dec. 16 of Col. J. J. O'Connell, 30th Inf.: Lieut. Col. E. B. Pratt, 15th Inf., to be colonel; Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, 5th Inf., to be major; 1st Lieut. H. E. Knight, 1st Inf., to be captain, and 2d Lieut. C. C. Jones, 3d Inf., to be first lieutenant.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

A long list of recess appointments and promotions in the Army were sent to the Senate on Dec. 6. These nominations have all appeared heretofore from time to time in our columns, and in brief, are as follows:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Brigadier Generals.
Col. Albert L. Mills, vice Dougherty, retired.
Col. Constant Williams, Twenty-sixth Inf., July 12, 1904, vice Bingham, retired.

The following were promoted Brigadier Generals and since retired:
Colonel Dunwoody, Lieutenant Colonel Leary, Jr., Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Woodward, Lieutenant Colonel McE. Hyde, Lieutenant Colonel Long, Major Bingham.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Inspector General's Department.
To be inspector general with the rank of colonel: Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, inspector general, Nov. 21, 1904, vice Heyl, retired.

Quartermaster's Department.
To be assistant quartermaster general with the rank of colonel: Lieutenant Colonel Pullman, June 25, 1904, vice Jacobs, retired.

To be deputy quartermaster general with the rank of lieutenant colonel: Major Long (since appointed brigadier general and retired, June 25, 1904, vice Pullman, promoted).

Major Von Schrader, July 9, 1904, vice Hyde, appointed brigadier general.
To be quartermasters with the rank of major: Captain Williamson, Captain Slavens, and Captain Stanley.

Medical Department.
To be deputy surgeons-general with the rank of lieutenant colonel: Appel and Perley.

To be surgeons with the rank of major: Winter and Purviance.

Pay Department.
To be paymaster with the rank of major: Captain Pickett.

Corps of Engineers.
To be colonels: Heuer and Stanton.
To be lieutenant colonels: Symons and Leach.
To be majors: Sibert, Kuhn, Craighill, Newcomer, Patrick, Riche, Rees, and Potter.
To be captains: Connor, Oakes, Cheney, Altstaetter, Ferguson, Boggs, Smith, Wooten, Brown, Brown, Fries, Woodruff, and Kelly.

To be first lieutenants: Guthrie, Knight, Mitchell, Hannum, Ralston, Brooke, Frazier, Bell, MacArthur, Leeds, Fiske, Tyler, Grant, Schley, Rose, and Williams.

Ordnance Department.
To be colonel: Shaler.
To be lieutenant colonel: Rockwell, Jr.
To be majors: Babbitt and Lissak.

Signal Corps.
To be colonel: Allen.
To be lieutenant colonel: Scriven.
To be major: Russel.
To be captain: Rickard.

Cavalry Arm.
To be lieutenant colonels: Pearson, Dodd, and Hickey.
To be majors: Nicholson, Foster, Brown, Brewer, and Brown.

To be captains: Craig, Henry, Scales, Babcock, Booth, Arnold, Wells, and Brees.
To be first lieutenants: Ellis, Otis, Smith, Jennings, Westmoreland, Culver, Edwards, Schroeter, and Sayles.

Artillery Corps.
To be colonel: Lieutenant Colonel Howe.
To be lieutenant colonels: Califf and Hobbs.
To be majors: Allen, Greble, and Strong.

To be captains: Nicholls, Jewell, Gallup, Schull, Farrar, Carter, and Clark.

To be first lieutenants: Beckham, Marshall, Locke, Steger, Ballard, Jr., Corput, Thomas, Ohnstad, Condon, Bryson, Rorebeck, Mason, Watson, Fisher, Winn, Reed.

Infantry Arm.

To be colonel: Lieut. Col. Brown.

To be lieutenant colonels: Witherspoon and Mason.

To be majors: Bundy, Hatch, Shanks, Allaire.

To be captains: Carr, Gibson, Bonycastle, Croft, Huguet, Macklin, Sheldon, Taylor, Jr., Halstead.

To be first lieutenants: White, Orchard, Smith, Clendenin, Craig, Pearce, Kelly, Ball, Gunster, Kendrick, Packer, Sykes, Robinson, Wilson, McConnell, Chandler, Quackenbush, Hopson, Baker, Gillmore, Murphy, Persons, Taylor, Supplee, Hall.

The nominations of the 124 cadets to be second lieutenants here follow which we omit.

Infantry Arm.

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 9, 1904: Steever, Evans, Morse, Armory, Jr., Goodwin, Jr., Peyton, Truesdell, Terrell, Sharpe, Ireland, Scott, Dravo.

With rank from Sept. 1, 1904: Nicholson.

With rank from Nov. 13, 1904: Williams.

With rank from Nov. 14, 1904: Grieves.

With rank from Nov. 15, 1904: Moreno.

With rank from Nov. 16, 1904: La Garde.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER.

Cavalry Arm.

Park and Wilson.

Infantry Arm.

Slicox.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry Arm.

To be second lieutenant with rank from June 25, 1904: Cron.

To be second lieutenants with rank from Oct. 5, 1904: Edgerly, Hoop, Moore, Pearson, Uilo, Moorman, Bissell, Elliott, Corby, Minnigerode, Topham, Jr., Sampson, True, Campbell, French, McCroskey, Downer, Van Horn, De Lancey, Dowell, Malloy, Kaempfer, Overholser, Mason, Jr.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Medical Department.

To be assistant surgeons with rank of first lieutenant with rank from May 19, 1904: Cowper, Davis, Owen, Zinke, Culler, Wood, and Wickline.

With rank from July 8, 1904: Brown, Baily, Humphreys, Freeman.

Military Secretary's Department: Fowler, to be Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office, with rank of major from Aug. 1, 1904, vice Barber, retired.

Chaplain: Dallam.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To be chaplains with rank of major: Allensworth, Swift, Pierce, Vattmann, and Robinson.

Professor of mathematics at the Military Academy: Capt. Charles P. Echols, associate professor of mathematics.

REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be captains, with rank from July 1, 1904: Townshend, Field, Griffith, Graham.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1904: Huebscher, Gambell, Decker, Taulbee, Wood, Moreno, Patterson, Polin, Jr., Woodruff, and Angel.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1904: Armstrong, Miller, Stephenson, Harding, Bryant.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1904: Huebscher, Gambell, Decker, Taulbee.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 1, 1904: Armstrong, Miller, Stephenson, Harding.

Appointments in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

To be second lieutenant with rank from July 1, 1904: Jaime Nadal.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 7, 1904.

Member of Mississippi River Commission.

Lieut. Col. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams, C.E., U.S.A., relieved.

S.O. DEC. 8, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles F. Mason, surg., will proceed to Fort Terry, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the water supply.

G.O. 181, DEC. 1, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Designates the 4th, 24th, 30th and 47th Cos., Philippine Scouts, as a battalion of infantry, to be known as the 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, organized as follows: One major; one 1st lieutenant, battalion adjutant, to be selected from officers of the Philippine Scouts; one 2d lieutenant, battalion quartermaster and commissary, to be selected from officers of the Philippine Scouts; one battalion sergeant major. The company organization will remain as fixed in G.O. No. 233, headquarters, Division of the Philippines, Sept. 27, 1901.

Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf., is selected and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, and assigned to the command of the battalion hereby organized.

G.O. 182, DEC. 2, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The 8th Battery, Field Art., is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will proceed to and take station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

G.O. 185, DEC. 7, 1904, WAR DEPT.

1. Paragraph III, G.O. No. 164, W.D., Oct. 22, 1904, is amended so as to direct the guns, horses, mules and equipments of the 28th Battery, Field Artillery, to be sent direct from Fort Leavenworth to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, instead of to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will take due care of these animals and guns and the other property pertaining to the equipments pending the arrival from the Philippine Islands of the battery to which they are to be assigned.

2. Such men of the 28th Battery, Field Artillery, as may be selected under clause a, Section 3, Paragraph I, G.O. No. 164, W.D., Oct. 22, 1904, for transfer to the 18th Battery, Field Artillery, will also be sent under charge of an officer of the 28th Battery, Field Artillery, from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., with the animals and equipments direct. The officer selected for this service will endeavor to rejoin his battery in time to sail with it on Jan. 1, 1905, but if impossible to do this he will report to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty, and sail on the transport of February 1, 1905.

CIR. 52, DEC. 3, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Under Pars. 28, 29 and 30, Army Regulations, any enlisted man who on Sept. 1, 1905, will have completed two years' service as an enlisted man and who is otherwise eligible to take the examination for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant will be authorized by his department commander to take the preliminary examination on Feb. 1, 1905. Only such men, however, as have completed two years' service on May 1, 1905, will be ordered for the competitive examination on May 1. A special competitive examination will be held on Sept. 1, 1905, for those candidates who, having successfully passed the preliminary examination on Feb. 1, will not complete their two years' service till after May 1, 1905.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 19, DEC. 1, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

I. Pursuant to Par. I, G.O. No. 119, W.D., c.s., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Atlantic Division.

II. The following named personal staff is announced: Aides-de-camp: Capt. W. J. Glasgow, 13th Cav.; Capt. J. P. Wade, 2d Cav.

J. F. WADE, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 25, OCT. 21, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

This order publishes the results of the annual athletic competition of this department, held Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1904, at Fort Logan, Colo.

General Baldwin, the department commander, in concluding the order says: "The department commander desires to take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate the enlisted men, who competed in this competition, on the excellent showing made by all. The members of the teams contesting for the Department trophy deserve special mention, as the physical qualities displayed in this contest were admirable, and demonstrated to the public the magnificent qualities of the American soldier. Contestants in such a test could not be specialists in any one event, but had to be all-around athletes with the energy, endurance and nerve that characterizes the American soldier. The department commander further desires to express, to the board of officers who were charged with arranging the details of this competition, and the officials connected therewith, his entire satisfaction with the same, and appreciation of their work."

G.O. 20, NOV. 30, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, having reported, is announced as assistant to the chief commissary of the department.

CIRCULAR 29, DEC. 6, 1904, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The attention of all officers and enlisted men in this department is called to the provisions of Army Regulations concerning military correspondence, and especially to Paragraph 788 thereof. As a matter of fact there are very few "matters in relation to which intermediate commanders can have no knowledge and over which they are not expected to exercise control." Whenever there is any doubt on this point in the mind of the writer of a communication, he will send such communication through military channels.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:
ALBERT TODD, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 49, DEC. 2, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Co. K, 11th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed by rail on Dec. 8, 1904, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for station.

CIR. 37, DEC. 2, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Owing to the frequency of applications for leave of absence during the season designated for garrison schools for officers, the attention of all concerned is specially called to that part of Par. 25, G.O. No. 115, c.s., W.D., which prescribes that "During the school term leave of absence will not be granted to officers under instruction, except for reasons of imperative necessity."

The imperative necessity must be explicitly set forth by the applicant and leave will only be granted for such time as may be deemed necessary to meet the emergency as enjoined by the plain requirements of the order referred to.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 14, NOV. 25, 1904, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

1. The month of preliminary drills preceding the annual target firing will begin on Jan. 1, 1905, being thus postponed, one month in order that we may have our new rifle at the beginning of the firing.

2. During the month of December special effort to perfect the drill according to the new regulations will be made by all concerned.

There are many new things in the new drill book, and there are many recruits in the Porto Rico Regiment who need careful instruction.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Crane:
F. C. WOOD, 1st Lieut. P.R.R. of Inf., A.A.A.G.

G.O. 34, OCT. 15, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In compliance with G.O. No. 119, c.s., W.D., and cable instructions from the Secretary of War, dated Sept. 12, 1904, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this division, temporarily, to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

It is with sincere regret that the undersigned severs his connection with the Army in the Philippines. In doing so he desires to testify to its excellent conduct and high state of discipline. While there have been individual cases of failure to maintain the high standard expected of those who belong to or are connected with the United States Army, such cases have been so rare as to merely emphasize the rule of loyalty, cheerfulness, obedience to orders and devotion to duty under all conditions of service, which has characterized those whom he has had the honor of commanding.

J. F. WADE, Major Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

G.O. 35, OCT. 15, 1904, PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

Pursuant to cable instructions from the Secretary of War, dated Sept. 12, 1904, and to G.O. 34, c.s., these headquarters, the undersigned assumes command of the Philippine Division. Capt. G. T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf.; Capt. F. R. McCoy, 10th Cav., are announced as aides.

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 36, OCT. 21, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Upon arrival in this division, Co. I, Signal Corps, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on the transport Sheridan, Oct. 1, 1904, will be reported to the Signal officer, Philippine Division.

By command of Major General Wood:
WM. W. GIBSON, Major, G.S., A. C. of S.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 23, OCT. 1, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. convened at Cottabato, Mindanao, and of which Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav., was president, and Capt. Francis M. Pope, 14th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of: Second Lieut. Walter G. Cooper, Philippine Scouts.

Charge I.—"Violation of the Forty-first Article of War."
The specification under this charge alleged that Lieutenant Cooper occasioned a false alarm by entering camp and informing 1st Lieut. O. F. Snyder, 17th Inf., who was in command, that a column under Capt. T. L. Smith, 17th Inf., was surrounded, thereby causing Lieutenant Snyder to break his camp and move out hurriedly to reinforce the said column, there being no necessity for said re-inforcement. This near Panicupan, District of Cottabato, Moro Province, P.I., on the 17th of July, 1904.

Charge II.—"Violation of the Forty-second Article of War."

The specifications under this charge alleged that Lieutenant Cooper, being with a column under Capt. T. L. Smith, 17th Inf., which was fired upon by hostile Moros, did, without proper authority, abandon said column and return to camp, a distance of one and eight-tenths miles, more or less, to the rear near Panicupan, District of Cottabato, Moro Province, P.I., on the 17th of July, 1904.

Charge III.—"Violation of the Sixty-second Article of War."

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Cooper, being in command of a detachment of the 49th Co., Philippine Scouts, which was part of a column under command of Capt. T. L. Smith, 17th Inf., did, without proper authority, when said column was fired upon by hostile Moros, desert said column and return to camp, a distance of one

and eight-tenths miles, more or less, to the rear, and did take with him twenty-four men of said detachment of the 49th Co., Philippine Scouts, and one man of Co. H, 23d Infantry, near Panicupan, District of Cottabato, Moro Province, P.I., on the 17th of July, 1904.

The accused was found "Not guilty of Charge I; Not guilty of Charge II; but guilty of violation of the Sixty-second Article of War," and of Charge III: Of the Specification, "Guilty, except the word 'desert,' substituting therefor the word 'leave'; of the excepted word not guilty; of the substituted word, guilty." Of the Charge, "Guilty."

He was sentenced "To be suspended from rank, pay and command for a period of six months, and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority."

Major General Wood, commanding the Department, in reviewing the proceedings says: "In the foregoing case the reviewing authority is of the opinion that the evidence presented justified a finding of guilty as charged. In reprimanding Lieutenant Cooper, the actual conditions existing should be considered. A command of United States troops, consisting of eighty-seven men and officers, had been fired into by a party of Moros, whose numbers were unknown, but whose armament was variously estimated at from 20 to 30 rifles. No one had been injured, and there was no evidence whatever to indicate need of assistance, or to fore-shadow other than a successful outcome of any vigorous measures undertaken. Lieutenant Cooper was in command of the rear guard; shortly after the firing was heard, without authority, and before he had had a man injured, he left the command, taking with him approximately 30 per cent. of it, and did proceed to the rear, thereby seriously weakening the command. At the time of his withdrawal from the command communication between the head and rear of the column was open and unobstructed. Communication with his commanding officer would have been easy, as shown by the fact that Lieutenant Butler, who was the third file from the rear, proceeded alone to the head of the column without molestation or difficulty, meeting in his advance Lieutenant Cooper on his way to the rear."

"It is impossible, in a reprimand, to express adequate disapproval of an act of this character, constituting, as it does, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, most reprehensible conduct, from every standpoint of military instinct and soldierly honor. The direction which Lieutenant Cooper should have taken with his detachment, if he felt justified in abandoning the position to which he had been assigned, was to the front, to receive the orders of his commanding officer, and to have been on hand to afford assistance and support in case it was needed. More keenness to meet the enemy, and less vigor in going to the rear for reinforcements, would have been more in the line of a soldier's duty."

"Subject to these remarks, and for the sole purpose of avoiding an entire failure of justice, the sentence is approved. Lieutenant Cooper will be released from arrest and proceed to Camp Marahul, Mindanao, reporting to the commanding officer."

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A., accompanied by 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to and make an inspection of Fort Snelling, Minn. (Nov. 22, D.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Par. 9, S.O. 281, Nov. 30, 1904, W.D., relating to Lieut. Cola Frederick K. Ward and Frank West, inspectors general, is revoked. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, I.G., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as inspector general, Division of the Missouri. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy Q.M.G., is granted leave for seven days, to take effect about Nov. 24, 1904. (Nov. 23, D.G.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary, from duty as assistant to the commissary general and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty, as post commissary, to relieve Capt. William Elliott, commissary, who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick McDonald, now at Zamboanga, will proceed to Manila, for duty. (Oct. 17, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Garret O'Reilly is relieved from further duty in the office of the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal., and will be sent to Fort Brown, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., to the commanding officer, Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Supervising Dental Surg. John H. Hess, to report to the commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Feb. 1, 1905. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. Robert T. Oliver. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Contract Surg. William E. Cass, from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur, for duty. (Oct. 24, D. Luzon.)

The following named sergeants, first-class, Hospital Corps, having been appointed as such to date from Sept. 9, 1904, will report by letter to the commanding generals of the respective departments in which they are serving, for assignment to duty: Harry B. Stone, Lucena, Taybas; Edward Oole, Cuartel de Espana, Manila; William H. Thomas, Calaoag, Tayabas; Willard E. Burch, chief surgeon's office, headquarters, Department of Mindanao; Thomas M. England, Camp Overton, Mindanao; Richard T. Edwards, Camp Jossman, Guimaras. (Oct. 21, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg., from duty at Lipa, Batangas, and will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty. (Oct. 21, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Mathew A. De Laney, asst. surg., will be relieved from duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, and will report to the commanding officer, transport Sheridan, for duty, as surgeon thereon, relieving 1st Lieut. Junius C. Gregory, asst. surg., who will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty. (Oct. 12, Phil. Div.)

The following named surgeons are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect on the dates set opposite their respective names, and will then proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Military Secretary of the Army for further orders: Major John M. Banister, March 21, 1905; Major Henry I. Raymond, March 21, 1905; Major Alfred E. Bradley, April 21, 1905; Major Charles Richard, May 12, 1905; Major Robert J. Gibson, May 12, 1905; Major Peter R. Egan, May 19, 1905. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. Melville A. Hays, Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 18, D. Cal.)

Major Aaron H. Appel, surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport scheduled to sail Dec. 1, for duty. (Nov. 18, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Contract Dental Surg. George L. Mason is extended twenty-three days. (Nov. 29, D.G.)

Contract Surg. William J. Enders is granted leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Dec. 3, 1904. (Nov. 29, D.G.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Geer, asst. surg., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.A.G., president of an Army retiring board at the War Department, Washington, for examination by the board. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., when his services are no longer needed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 6, W.D.)
 Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will then proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 6, W.D.)
 Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Dec. 5, 1904, is announced. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, is extended one month. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers of ordnance sergeants are made: Frederick Roecker, now at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to Fort Wayne, Mich.; Patrick Fitzgerald, now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William Greenhalgh, now on duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., will proceed to Fort Michie, N.Y., for duty at that post. (Dec. 1, D.E.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to take effect as soon after Jan. 1, 1905, as his services can be spared, and will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and assume command of Co. L, Signal Corps. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Sergeant William H. Inman, Signal Corps, Governors Island, N.Y., will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., with a view to duty in the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Paul C. Lacey, Signal Corps, now at Argao, Cebu, will proceed to Osoib, Cebu, for duty as operator in charge at that station. (Oct. 14, Phil. Div.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps have been made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army: To be first-class sergeants: Sergts. George McNamara (being the senior sergeant, Signal Corps); Oscar P. Engstrom and Thomas D. Bowman, to date Dec. 1, 1904. To be sergeants: Corps. Charles D. Reeves, Joseph F. Helveston, Charles A. Anderson, William H. Inman, Clarence D. McCallum and John J. Burns, to date Dec. 1, 1904. To be corporals: First-class Privates, Mace L. Williamson (formerly sergeant, Signal Corps); Harry V. Macknight, Thomas B. Yeager, Thomas H. Rowland, Edward T. Burton, John F. Eiseaman, Philip F. McQuillan, Walter O. Collins, Valentine A. Michels and Willie S. Hall, to date Dec. 1, 1904. (Dec. 1, Signal Corps.)

A board of officers is convened to examine and report upon such awards for the supplying of Signal Corps property as may be submitted to it. Detail: Col. James Allen, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. William A. Covington, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Allan L. Briggs, Signal Corps. (Dec. 1, Signal Corps.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William R. Pope, 2d Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for six months on account of sickness is granted Capt. Roger B. Bryan, 5th Cav. (Dec. 1, W.D.)
 Par. 2, S.O. 133, c.s., directing 1st Lieut. E. A. Sturgis, 5th Cav., to proceed from Fort Apache to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., is revoked. (Nov. 23, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Varian D. Dixon, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Wingate, N.M., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (Nov. 23, D. Col.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Capt. Robert L. Howze, 6th Cav., is relieved from further duty with the Jefferson Guard in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to join his proper station. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., will report in person to Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 6th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (Nov. 29, At. Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Lanning Parsons, 8th Cav., at his own request, is relieved from duty at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., to take effect Jan. 31, 1905, and will then join his troop. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr., commissary, 8th Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 1, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., is extended twenty-five days. (Dec. 5, W.D.)
 The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 9th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 25, D. Mo.)

At his own request, 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to the major general commanding, to take effect Dec. 10, and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with the troops. (Dec. 3, S.W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Nov. 28, D. Mo.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1904, is granted Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav. (Dec. 7, At. Div.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Under the provisions of G.O. No. 109, W.D. c.s., 1st Lieut. H. E. Mitchell, Art. Corps, is detailed on the staff of the commander of the Southern District, Artillery Corps, as quartermaster, relieving 1st Lieut. L. E. Bennett, A.C. (Dec. 1, S. Art. Dist.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 1st Lieut. Russell P. Reeder from the 31st Co., C.A., to the 102d Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Philip Yost from the 102d Co., C.A., to the 31st Co., C.A. Lieutenant Yost will join the company to which he is transferred. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Norris Stayton, A.C. (Dec. 3, D.E.)

The following transfers in the Artillery Corps are made: 2d Lieut. Marlborough Churchill from the unassigned list to the 6th Battery, Field Artillery; 2d Lieut. William M. Davis from the 6th Battery, Field Artillery, to the 40th Company, Coast Artillery. The officers will join the organizations to which transferred. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Langdon Gilmore, A.C., junior grade, Fort Miles, is transferred to Fort Totten, N.Y. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 21, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Quinn Gray, A.C. (Dec. 8, D.E.)
 Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George L. Hicks, A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

The following promotions and assignment of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Capt. Frederick S. Strong, to major, rank Nov. 28, 1904.
 First Lieut. Henry B. Clark, to captain, rank Nov. 28, 1904.

Second Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, to 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 28, 1904.

Major Strong and Captain Clark will continue on the duties which they are now performing. Lieutenant Reed is assigned to the 119th Co., C.A. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. D. A. Nolan, 5th Inf. (Dec. 5, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 23, D. Mo.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 1, D. Mo.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Capt. Traber Norman, Q.M., 8th Inf., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the construction of public buildings and other improvements at Fort Wood, N.Y. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Leave from Dec. 21, 1904, to Jan. 5, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Andres, 8th Inf. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Jennings C. Wise, 9th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1905. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. J. C. Wise, 9th Inf. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 5, 1904, is granted Major William Black, 13th Inf., Angel Island, Cal. (Nov. 22, D. Cal.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

First Lieut. Frank S. Burg, 15th Inf., undergoing observation at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will rejoin his station at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Nov. 29, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 8, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. John W. Hyatt, 16th Inf. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Second Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, 18th Inf., is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States. (Oct. 10, Phil. Div.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

The date of the sailing of the 19th U.S. Inf., from San Francisco for Manila, is April 1, and the regiment will be placed en route to San Francisco from Vancouver Barracks in time for embarkation on the above date.

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Major John Stafford, 20th Inf., from duty at Malate Barracks, and will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, and assume command. (Oct. 20, D. Luzon.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

First Lieut. George S. Richards, jr., 23d Inf., will report in person to Colonel Charles Morris, A.C., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for three months and fifteen days, with permission to return from the Philippine Islands to the United States via the Suez Canal, is granted Major William H. Allaire, 24th Inf. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Jan. 15, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Nov. 23, D. Lakes.)

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about Dec. 25, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 27th Inf., recruiting officer. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 10, 1904, is granted Capt. Irving J. Carr, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Nov. 26, D.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (Nov. 25, D.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave is granted Major Robert L. Bullard, 28th Inf. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavanaugh, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of Delaware Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavanaugh, retired, will report at Wilmington, Del., for duty with the militia of that State for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav.; Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav.; Veterinarian John Tempary, 9th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of inspecting the supply of twenty unbroken Cavalry horses for the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, at that post when such horses are purchased. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 5th Cav.; Major Charles H. Watta, 5th Cav.; Major Hoel S. Bishop, 6th Cav.; Major Francis A. Winter, surg.; Capt. Walter D. Webb, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav., recorder. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 5, 1905, for the examination of candidates for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. Detail: Major Charles G. Woodward, A.C.; Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf.; Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. James Bourke, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., recorder. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., on Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905, for the examination of candidates for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. Detail: Major Medore Crawford, A.C.; Capt. Charles Gerhardt, 8th Inf.; Capt. James P. Brady, A.C.; Capt. Edward R. Scheinert, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Lewis Turtle, A.C., recorder. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the War Department, Washington, D.C., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.A.G.; Col. Charles Shaler, O.D.; Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, deputy Q.M.G.; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Major William H. Arthur, surg.; Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf., recorder. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Major James B. Hickey, 1st Cav., to lieutenant colonel, rank Nov. 30, 1904, assigned to 1st Cav.

Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., to major, rank Nov. 30, 1904, assigned to 1st Cav.

1st Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, Cavalry (Signal Corps) to captain, rank Nov. 30, 1904, assigned to 1st Cav. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Ross L. Bush, from the 25th Inf., to the 10th Inf.; Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, from the 10th Inf., to the 25th Inf. Captain Bush will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The combined class for instruction in quartermaster harness and transportation, training and detraining, will include officers of the third year class of cavalry, the third year class of field artillery, and Capt. E. A. Sirmeyer and 2d Lieut. A. C. Wimberly, 8th Cav. The class will report to Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, Q.M., U.S.A., instructor. (Dec. 2, Fort Riley.)

The following named enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: Post Commissary Sergt. August Niemann, Battalion Sergt. Major John B. Coons, 20th Inf., Color Sergt. Michael Harrigan, 22d Inf. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

The following named officers are relieved from further duty with the Jefferson Guard in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and will join their proper stations: First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James A. Higgins, 30th Inf. (Dec. 6, W.D.)
 Chief Musician Emil Reichardt, band, 22d Inf., upon his own application, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

Abbott, James W., Fort Robinson, Neb.; Allen, Maurice C., Thomas, Ky.

Balock, James T., Fort Screven, Ga.; Benjamin, Robert, Winthrop, Mass.; Berghart, Richard O. R., Clark, Texas; Bickford, Edwin (in hospital), Fort Bayard, N.M.; Boan, Joseph, Fort McHenry, Md.; Brooks, C. W., Miles, Cal.; Brown, Russell E., Brady, Mich.; Bryant, Ferdinand, Leavenworth, Kas.; Barnes, John E., St. Philip, La.; Blattner, Michael, McPherson, Ga.; Bivins, Horace W., Missoula, Mont.; Bleier, John, Columbus Barracks, Columbus, O.; Biefer, Albert, Fort Bliss, Texas; Buckley, Horatio L., Manila, P.I.

Coffenberg, Philip, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Coughlin, Bartholomew, Crook, Neb.; Carswell, Donald, Galveston, Texas; Clark, Thomas, Casey, Wash.; Cecil, Charles H., Douglas, Utah; Clark, H. A., McIntosh, Texas; Cahill, Philip W., McDowell, Cal.

Dahl, Martin, Fort Warren, Mass.; Derbyshire, Thomas, DuPont, Del.; Dieckmann, Adolph, Meade, S.D.; Dangler, William K., Key West Barracks, Fla.; Davis, William, Manila, P.I.; Delaney, Clarence J., Fort Pulaski, Ga.; Dany, George, Morgan, Ala.; Deuel, Ellsworth W., Constitution, N.H.; Davis, William E., DeSoto, Fla.

Eagan, Patrick, Manila, P.I.; Flannery, John, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Fitzgerald, Patrick, Huachuca, Ariz.; Finnegan, John M., Flagler, Wash.

Gamage, William M., Manila, P.I.; Gorham, John, Fort Independence, Boston, Mass.; Greenhalgh, William, Trumbull, Conn.; Giacchetti, Frederick J., Howard, Md.; Gallagher, Dennis F., Jay, N.Y. harbor; Gulhan, J. A., Hancock, N.J.; Grant, Edward, Carroll, Md.; Geyer, Frederick, Ward, Washington, D.C.; Ginder, Frederick E., St. Michael, Alaska; Gehrmann, Edward A., Hunt, Va.

Hargis, William T., Fort Preble, Me.; Hayes, Joseph D., Greble, R.I.; Hendricks, Louis, Canby, Wash.; Hopkins, Francis W., Brown, Texas; Hogan, Thomas, Manila, P.I.; Hudemann, Charles, on furlough, retires in Dec.; Heinrichs, Henry, Fort Grant, Ariz.; Harris, John, Manila, P.I.; Helm, Frank, Fort Williams, Me.; Hawkey, David E., (on furlough; address No. 441 East 123d street, N.Y.), and assigned to Fort Schuyler.

Jones, Francis, Fort Monroe, Va.; Jones, Jeremiah, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jones, John M., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Jones, Thomas C., Moultrie, S.C.; Jaeger, Bernhard, Niobrara, Neb.; Jardine, John, Manila, P.I.; Kelly, John, Fort Adams, R.I.; Krause, John, Jackson Barracks, La.; Kelly, Michael E., Fort Riley, Kas.; Kuehne, Richard, Duchesne, Utah; Kubitzka, Henry, Fremont, S.C.; Kelly, Thomas, Manila, P.I.

Leach, Michael, Fort Riley, on furlough, Kansas; Lee, John J., Totten, Willets Point, N.Y.; Leiner, Ludwig, Caswell, N.C.; Linder, John, Porter, N.Y.; Lippincott, Thomas, Armistead, Md.; Lynch, Peter, Winfield Scott, Cal.; Lyons, Michael, Reno, Okla.; Lanzon, Joseph, Terry, N.Y.; Lucke, Edward, Pickens, Fla.

Mink, Casper, Mansfield, R.I.; Maurer, Charles, Presidio, San Fran., Cal.; McCarthy, John, Fort Logan, Colo.; McCarthy, Eugene, Monroe, Va.; Moore, Robert, Montgomery, N.Y.; Murphy, John J., Slucom, N.Y.; Mann, Oscar, Fort Columbus, Wash.; Mahon, Thomas, Ringgold, Texas; MacSweeney, Thomas B., on furlough and to report for assignment on expiration of furlough; Mayer, Casper, Fort Wright, Wash.; Moran, James, Keogh, Mont.; Marine, John, Worden, Wash.; Mason, James, Sumter, S.C.; Morris, John, Manila, P.I.

Neaven, Joseph R., Fort Banks, Mass.; Noel, John, Presidio of San Fran., Cal.; Nicker, John N., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
 O'Reilly, John, Fort Levee, Me.; O'Rourke, John, Knox, Me.; O'Connor, John C., Mason, Cal.; O'Donnell, Maurice, Stevens, Ore.; O'Neill, William, Manila, P.I.

Pate, Robert E., Fort Marion, Fla.; Pettit, Joseph, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; Puckett, William N., Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.; Peterson, Anton, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Peterson, Marius, Jackson, La.; Prentice, Lewis H., McRee, Fla.

Ray, Alonzo, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Richardson, James A., Popham, Me.; Roecker, Frederick, Walla Walla, Wash.; Rose, William B., Wingate, N.M.; Ruby, James, Harbison, Mont.; Rollins, George T., Manila, P.I.; Schnurr, Jacob, Fort Mott, N.J.; Stanley, Sherwood L., Strong, Mass.; Sweeney, John J., Myer, Va.; Shaw, Thomas J., Ethan Allen, Vt.; Snell, Charles M., Niagara, N.Y.; Selfort, Ernest, Barrancas, Fla.; Schnaizel, Ottomar, Apache, Ariz.; Selve, Reinhold, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Siegel, William, Fort Revere, Mass.; Smigorsky, W. S., Dade, Fla.

Thoenes, John, Fort Gaines, Ala.; Trow, John, Washington, Md.; Toy, Frederick E., Sheridan, Ill.

Ulex, Richard, Fort Andrews, Mass.; Von Nyvenheim, A. C. E., Snelling, Minn.; William, E. M., Baker, Cal.; Wooten, Fremont A., Manila, P.I.; Wise, John A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Wilkerson, Erastus N., Point Bonita, Cal.; Wilson, Robert, Fort McKinley, Me.; Walt, Benjamin A., Rodman, Mass.; Zulauf, Henry, Hamilton, N.Y.

SAILING OF TROOPS FOR MANILA.

The following organizations will sail from San Francisco, Cal., in the order named, for Manila on the dates given herewith:

5th Battery, Field Artillery, Dec. 31, 1904.
 26th Battery, Field Artillery, Dec. 31, 1904.
 28th Infantry, Field Artillery, Dec. 31, 1904.
 21st Infantry, Feb. 1, 1905.
 Headquarters and E. F. G. H. 8th Cav., March 1, 1905.
 6th Infantry, March 1, 1905.
 I. K. L. and M. 8th Cav., April 1, 1905.
 19th Infantry, April 1, 1905.
 9th Infantry, April 1, 1905.
 E. F. G. and H. 7th Cav., May 1, 1905.
 Headquarters and A. B. C. and D. 7th Cav., June 1, 1905.
 16th Infantry, June 1, 1905.
 I. K. L. and M. 7th Cav., July 1, 1905.
 A. B. C. and D. 8th Cav., July 1, 1905.

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

RUFORD.—At San Francisco, Cal.
 RURNSIDE.—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 23.
 CROOK.—At San Francisco.
 DIX.—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 16 for Manila.
 KITPATRICK.—At Manila, P.I.
 KIPATRICK.—At New York.
 JISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.
 LOGAN.—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 2 for Manila.
 McLELLAN.—At New York.
 SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.
 SHERIDAN.—Sailed from Manila Nov. 15 for San Francisco.
 SHERMAN.—Arrived at Manila Nov. 30.
 SUMNER.—Sailed from New Orleans Dec. 6 for New York.
 THOMAS.—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 15. To sail for Manila Dec. 31.
 WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Dec. 3, 1904.

Tuesday evening, Lieut. and Mrs. B. P. Johnson, entertained at hearts for Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Harrison. The house was tastefully decorated in red hearts. All the officers and ladies were there. Thursday morning the Bridge Whist Club met at Mrs. Bush's house. After playing the boards through Mrs. Bush entertained the ladies at luncheon. The dining room was darkened and lighted with red lamps and candles; the place cards had sprays of holly painted on them. After this the club will meet in the afternoon at three o'clock.

Thursday an answer was received from Fort Robinson and everyone was delighted to hear that they accepted the challenge and would be here Saturday morning. Friday it snowed quite a lot but cleared towards evening. The men were able to play football after the ground was swept.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neill entertained at dinner. Their guests were: Colonel and Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Troup, Miss Troup, Lieutenants Laurason and Walthall.

Saturday morning, about 5:30, the wagons drove into the post with the people from Fort Robinson. Those who came over were: Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Augur, Lieutenants Scott, Adair, Dowd, Green, and Dr. Fields, and the football team.

Miss Augur was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Hoyt. Lieutenant and Mrs. Graham were guests of Major and Mrs. Penrose. Lieutenant and Mrs. Palmer were guests of Captain and Mrs. Cronin. Lieutenant and Mrs. Cook were guests of Captain and Mrs. Bush. The bachelors of "16" and "21" took care of the visiting bachelors.

Saturday evening Colonel and Mrs. Hoyt entertained at dinner for Miss Augur. Their guests were: Miss Augur, Miss Troup, Lieutenants Dowd and Walthall.

A hop was given Saturday evening to the officers and ladies from Fort Robinson by the officers and ladies at Fort Niobrara. The hall was artistically decorated and a dainty supper was served. The hop did not last till a late hour as it was Saturday night and most people have scruples against dancing on Sunday. It was a very jolly affair.

Now for the game—the game's the thing. It wasn't a warm day, but the players seemed warm and Fort Niobrara won everything. It hardly seemed polite, yet weight will tell, and the score was 49-0. There was some very good playing and excitement ran high, and there must have been many sore throats after the game. Sergeant Broadbush, of Co. M, who is captain of our team, is a very powerful, large man, and pushed everything and everyone out of his way.

Sunday evening Major and Mrs. Penrose gave a dinner in honor of their guests. Those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Colonel and Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Augur, Miss Brown, Lieutenants Dowd and Walthall. Lieutenant Adair dined with Captain and Mrs. O'Neill.

All good things must end and the time came for leaving. All congregated at No. 16, where the bachelors had a refreshing supper for everyone, and then they left from there for the train. They all expressed their pleasure at the good times and hopes of more such. Our team expect to play at Robinson soon; then we will have the great pleasure of a visit to a cavalry post and know every minute will be enjoyed. Here's to our friends in the 10th.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 6, 1904.

Last week, Friday, a special car arrived at the post carrying Lieutenant General Loewenfeldt, of the German army, and his party, among whom was Captain Dickman of the General Staff. General Loewenfeldt was sent to this country as the personal representative of the German Emperor at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great, which was presented to the United States by his Majesty. The party was met by Colonel Whitall and staff and shown about the post. General Loewenfeldt showing much interest in the quarters, and expressing surprise at the many comforts provided for the men. After the inspection the party had luncheon at the club, departing about 2:30 p.m.

The tan bark in the riding hall is being removed to prepare the place for Infantry drill during the winter. It is also contemplated that a temporary gymnasium be arranged in one end of the hall. A gymnasium is badly needed at the post, as with one of the largest garrisons in the country, and which is shortly to be increased, there is absolutely no means provided for exercise for the men.

Invitations are out for a masquerade ball to be given by the bachelors of the post on Dec. 30, and much worry has been caused thereby, the question being "What shall I go as?"

Mr. William Whitall, of Denver, is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Whitall. Capt. W. Weigle, constructing quartermaster, who has been in Washington in consultation with the Quartermaster General in connection with the work at the post, returned last week.

Miss Duval, a sister-in-law of Captain Lyons, 25th Inf., and who is well known to many of the 27th Infantry, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith last week, and attended the weekly hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Merriam had as guests for the hop last week, Mr. and Mrs. Scully, of Chicago.

The vaccination order is being rigidly enforced at the post and affects everyone on the reservation. Several of the officers are minus servants as a few of them have very foolishly refused to be vaccinated. The vaccinations are also causing some limping about the garrison.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1904.

Major Arthur Murray, the commanding officer, left Tuesday last on an inspection trip of the various coast fortifications with a view to selecting sights for submarine mine buildings. During his absence, Major Frank S. Harlow will be in command of the post. Mr. Hime Davis, brother of Capt. Richmond P. Davis, 54th Co., C.A., visited the post last week, and was during his stay the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Davis.

The Signal Corps cable boat Cyrus W. Field has been stationed here for several days, and is engaged in laying cable between Fort Totten and Fort Schuyler. Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, is superintending the work. The snow of Monday last virtually begins the indoor season, although every working day will be utilized for drill until Jan. 1, when indoor instruction will begin and continue until March 31, 1905.

The Fort Totten football team received a challenge from the Fort Monroe eleven last week, but upon acceptance of the challenge comes a message cancelling the engagement and withdrawing the offer to battle. This action on the part of the Monroe team, and the closing of the season by Fort Hancock without playing the return date, leaves Totten as the champion of the Army team.

The Military Social Club of Willets Point has selected Jan. 21, 1905, as the date of the first dance. The band gives a ball and concert on the 15th at the Consolidated Mess Hall. These concerts are very enjoyable affairs and a large attendance is looked for by the members in charge. The annual inspection of the post is due, and the inspecting officer is looked for at any time.

The good sleighing has tempted a number of civilians to take advantage of the fine Long Island roads, and the post is daily visited by sleighing parties enjoying the winter's first snow fall.

Invitations are out for the reception and dance to be

given Thursday evening, Dec. 15, by the officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. B. Coghlan, and many of the officers and their families have accepted from this post.

Mrs. Deardoff, who has been spending two months with her daughter, Mrs. Bishop, and Captain Bishop, left for Rochester, N.Y., last Monday. Mrs. Cruikshank and her mother, Mrs. Holabird, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. Willcox, have returned to Fort Howard, Md. Mrs. Willcox gave a tea and Mrs. Carpenter a chafing dish supper for Mrs. Cruikshank during her stay.

The monthly officers' hop was given Friday evening, Dec. 2. It was largely attended by guests from New York, Fort Schuyler and Flushing. Mrs. Tracy and Mrs. Sarraff received. The weekly meeting of the ladies' card club was at the home of Mrs. McManus last Tuesday. The next meeting will be at Mrs. Murray's. Capt. Edwin Landon, on duty in the office of the Chief of Artillery, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Davis. Miss Anne Tracy is visiting her brother, Capt. J. P. Tracy and Mrs. Tracy. Miss Driscoll is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Sarraff.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 6, 1904.

The ladies' Monday afternoon card club met at Mrs. John Gifford's last week, and the prize was carried off by Mrs. G. O. Hubbard. Friday evening the regular post hop was held in the administration building.

Mr. Norman Bestor, of Washington, was a recent visitor at the post as the guest of his sister, Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts. Lieut. Albert S. Fuger spent Thanksgiving with his parents in Washington, Major and Mrs. F. W. Fuger. Mrs. Lafayette Campbell and her daughter, Miss Julia Dent Campbell, are spending some time at the Chamberlin. They are the wife and daughter of Major Campbell, for many years in the Regular Service.

Miss Cravens is visiting her sister and brother, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard K. Cravens, Mrs. Bonham, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Harris. Mrs. William H. Rafferty and children have returned to Washington after Thanksgiving spent here with Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty. Mrs. Clarence Page Townsley has cards out for a card and book party Thursday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Harris are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a fine baby girl on Thursday.

Mrs. S. D. Embick is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hall, in Maryland. Miss Parker is the guest of Mrs. Converse at the Evans Cottage on the beach. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams have returned from a delightful northern trip of a month.

The wives of the student officers held their euchre club meeting at Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins's this week. The prizes were won by Mrs. G. O. Hubbard, Mrs. Harry T. Matthews and Mrs. James A. Ruggles.

Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton and son are visiting relatives in Virginia. Mrs. Coleman is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Carter. Mrs. Small has returned to her home in Charleston, after a pleasant visit with her daughter, Mrs. Johnson Hagood. Mrs. Ogden Rafferty is visiting in Washington. Surgeon General O'Reilly, spent the day here Sunday with Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty.

Miss Lissa Vickery, daughter of Dr. Vickery, is rapidly recovering from a case of typhoid fever. Henry C. Davis, Jr., was quite badly shot in the leg last week, while duck hunting.

Lieut. James Totten spent several days in Washington last week.

Invitations are out for a big ball to be given by the post officers Friday evening, Dec. 16, in the Chamberlin ballroom.

Tuesday evening the Q.M. tug Reno took a large party of young people to the Norfolk Navy Yard for the ball given by Admiral Sigbee and his officers.

Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Brigadier General McKenzie, Chief of Engineers, were recent visitors on the post.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1904.

The funeral of Frank Thayer, son of Capt. Arthur Thayer, whose sudden death was recorded in last week's letter, was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at the post, Monsignor O'Keefe, officiating. The interment was made at the post cemetery.

Among visitors during the past week have been: Mr. David Daly of Boston, Mass., brother of Cadet Daly, of the 1st Class; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Paxton, of Walla Walla, parents of Cadet Paxton, 4th Class, registered at the hotel; Mrs. Ennis, wife of Major William Ennis, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Ennis. Miss Howard has also been a guest of Mrs. Ennis; Miss Sanno, and Mrs. Woodruff.

A tea was given for Mrs. Laurson on Friday afternoon by Mrs. Pierce. A hop was given by the officers on Friday evening, and a cadet hop took place on Saturday evening.

Dr. Canfield will deliver the fourth lecture of the course on Thursday, Dec. 8. The meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday of last week was held at Mrs. Shipman's. "Othello and the Merchant of Venice" was the title of the paper read.

Bishop Brent, of Manila, will address the congregation at the morning services in Memorial Hall on Sunday next, Dec. 11.

Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, who have been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Mills, left on Saturday for Fort Riley, Kansas.

Mr. Charles H. Butler, for many years a resident of the post, having held the position of sutler, died suddenly of heart disease at his home at Highland Falls, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 29. Services were held at the home of the deceased on Friday afternoon. The interment was at the Peacedale Cemetery, at Highland Falls.

FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Dec. 4, 1904.

The entire garrison is bewailing the fact that the last few months of the stay in the States has been broken up by the troops being in St. Louis for such an indefinite period, and on such disagreeable duty. At the time when the utmost economy is necessary for the long and expensive trips to the Philippines in June, the families are separated and two establishments must be maintained, to say nothing of the loss of home and social pleasures.

The second meeting of the ladies' bridge whist club was at Mrs. Kennedy's beautiful home, on Tuesday morning. After an absorbing game of three rubbers; a dainty and satisfactory luncheon was enjoyed.

Mrs. Waldron, of St. Louis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Roach and Miss Pert Jackson, of Shreveport, La., who is to be Miss Pauline's bridesmaid, is with Mrs. Buck. Miss Ethel Avery, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mrs. W. C. Bennett. Mrs. G. E. French has returned from a visit to relatives on Jekyll Island. Lieut. R. D. Carter has arrived and will soon be joined by his wife and little daughter, who at present are in Washington.

The home of Lieut. and Mrs. Park Howell, Med. Dept., has been gladdened by the arrival of a young son and heir.

Mrs. W. W. Gray entertained the Colonial Dames of Georgia last week with an afternoon tea. The aristocracy of Atlanta was out in force, and all had a most enjoyable time, as they could not help but have, with Mrs.

Gray for hostess, as she is an ideal type of gracious southern womanhood.

On Friday, the 2d, a unique entertainment in the form of a Salmagundi party was given by Mrs. Will Bennett for her guest, Miss Avery, of Cincinnati, and her sister, Miss Cochran. There were six tables, a different game being played at each, and progressing when the head table had attained a ten-point score at euchre. The other games were Up-Jenkins, Old Maid, Pit, Jackstraws, and last a frantic endeavor to pick up beans by means of two tooth picks. The prizes were won by Mrs. Kennedy and Captain Buck, and Miss Hillman the consolation. Punch was served during the game, and after such a strenuous evening the delicious supper was greatly appreciated.

Saturday night the bachelors of No. 16 gave a dinner dance for the visiting girls, Miss Jacobson and Miss Avery. Covers were laid for twelve. The place cards were particularly attractive, being ridiculous cartoons of the different guests, done in a most finished style by Lieut. Robert D. Carter, who at one time illustrated for the magazines and papers. After a very elaborate dinner, the table was moved from the spacious dining room, the floor of which had been previously waxed, and all danced to inspiring music until a late hour. Those present were Mrs. Jack Bennett, Mrs. Will Bennett, Misses Jackson, Avery, Cochran and Pauline Buck; Captains Wheeler, Lieutenants Beals, Kingman, Westcott, Carter and McCune.

Mrs. Kennedy gave a charming tea Sunday evening. The table was artistically decorated with Japanese embroidered linen and the soft light of the pink shaded candles added the last artistic touch. Mrs. Kennedy was assisted most charmingly by her mother, Mrs. Jewett, who is with her for the winter, and Major Kennedy. The guests were Mrs. Will Bennett, Misses Avery and Cochran, Mr. Kingman and Mrs. Beals.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 4, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Kelly, of Omaha, gave a delightful musicale to the officers and ladies of Fort Crook, Thursday afternoon, Dec. 1, at the officers' club. The accompanist was Mrs. Harry P. Whitmore, also of Omaha. With a background of stars and stripes a cycle of songs and ballads devoted to love and war seemed most appropriate. Mr. Kelley, with dramatic force and remarkable execution, rendered the songs of war, chevaliers, and barrackroom ballads, the dramatic song "The Sword of Terrara," being particularly well sung. The dainty songs of love, given by Mrs. Kelley, sung with tenderness and pathos—her beautiful soprano voice being remarkably well adapted to that class of music.

Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William Carleton entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelley, Mrs. Whitmore, Miss Weller, and Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Stogsdall.

Tedder Neilson, one of the oldest soldiers at this post, fell from the second story window of the barracks building Dec. 1, breaking his neck. He was dead when found a few hours after the accident. Neilson had been an enlisted man for the past twenty years, and had just been promoted to a non-commissioned officer's rank the previous day and was very proud of his promotion. He was buried in the post cemetery Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4.

By a score of 22 to 17 the Omaha Commercial College football team defeated the soldiers from Fort Crook before a large crowd, in the Omaha auditorium, Tuesday evening, Nov. 23. It was the first game ever witnessed by electric lighting in Omaha. The soldiers had the best of the game for the first half, scoring two touchdowns, besides kicking a goal before the Commercial had crossed the coveted line, but lost in the second half. Condon, of the Commercial, was the longest ground-gainer, and Harry Welsh was the most certain to gain his distance when called upon. Pike handled the team with good judgment and after the men got a good start the Commercial pulled off many sensational plays. The soldiers had a crisscross which they worked to advantage before the Commercial fathomed the secret.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 5, 1904.

Secretary of War Taft, while in Pensacola, last week, promised a committee of business men that he would recommend an appropriation of \$32,000 to complete the road from Pensacola to Fort Barrancas. This road has been under construction for some years and considerable work has been done on the Pensacola end, but it must be completed to be of any service to the navy yard or post. Capt. and Mrs. Hatch entertained at a delightful little supper after the post hop on Friday evening. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Captains Hase and Ford, Lieutenants Biscoe, Myers and Crawford, Misses Hubbell, Perry, Myers and Turtle and Dr. and Mrs. Wright, of the Navy hospital.

Colonel Hubbell and his adjutant, Lieutenant Coward, made an official call upon the Secretary of War while he was in the harbor. Lieut. H. J. Watson, who has been away on leave for the past two months returned to the post last Wednesday evening. Dr. Taylor, of the Navy hospital has gone to Washington for his examinations. Dr. Wright, of the hospital, is in Washington for the purpose of an operation.

After four months of exceptionally hard work on the part of both officers and men of this garrison, all previous records for the number of qualified gunners have been broken, as is shown by the following: For second-class gunners the 7th Company has 59; 9th Company, 24; 15th Company, 75; 20th Company, 32; 22d Company, 32. For first-class gunners the 7th Company has 46; 9th Company, 23; 15th Company, 66; 20th Company, 17; 22d Company, 53. The 15th Company with ninety-four men present for duty, including three recruits, has a total of eighty-eight gunners, seventy of which are first class.

A new sewer system is being established on the post. Last Sunday evening during a very bad rain storm one of the guard house prisoners made his escape. He dug a small hole in the wall near the roof and managed to get away without being heard or discovered.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 7, 1904.

The usual Friday exhibition drills in the riding hall were resumed Dec. 2, and will continue on Fridays during the winter, commencing at three o'clock sharp. People desiring to witness these drills should, in order to secure good seats, make application for tickets, to the adjutant, Fort Myer, in advance if practicable. With the opening of the new gallery on the south side of the hall it will be possible to seat a much larger number than last winter, and also allot a small space for the families of enlisted men in the north of the hall, which is very much appreciated.

Lieut. Archibald F. Commiskey, 7th Cav., who recently returned from the Philippines, was a visitor at the post one day last week. Major W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., left on Dec. 4, for Fort Banks, Mass., on court-martial duty.

Quartermaster General Humphrey moved in the quarters formerly occupied by the commanding officer, Signal Corps post, early this week.

Among the late arrivals at the post may be mentioned Mrs. Bell, wife of Capt. Ola W. Bell, 7th Cav., and the wife and mother of Veterinarian Fred B. Gage, Art. Corps. Captain Wilson, who has been indisposed for some time, is rapidly convalescing. Mrs. Morton, wife of the post commander, has announced the first and third Friday as her at-homes during the season.

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The torpedoboot O'Brien is still keeping up her record for "break downs" at New York, which she has been doing for close on a year, and officers at the navy yard who have to do with the vessel are almost giving up hope that she will ever be of use. In a preliminary trial a few days since, when everything was thought to be favorable for the O'Brien, her main condensers got out of order and she suffered from other derangements. If she continues to keep up her past record on preliminary runs the date she will reach Newport for her official trial is very far away.

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The estimates of appropriations required for the support of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, were transmitted to Congress Dec. 5 by the Secretary of the Treasury. These estimates aggregate \$619,669,852, as against \$614,548,937, the amount of the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments:

	Estimates for 1906.	Appropriations for 1905.
Legislative	\$12,314,015	\$12,168,487
Executive	383,540	313,367
State Department	3,028,842	3,107,370
Treasury Department	170,547,000	176,486,056
War Department	109,019,300	116,490,574
Navy Department	117,549,348	106,273,662
Interior Department	162,924,425	171,970,808
Postoffice Department	15,439,100	2,211,127
Department of Agriculture	6,419,510	5,912,870
Department of Commerce and Labor	13,795,989	10,989,083
Department of Justice	8,248,480	8,624,927
Grand totals	\$619,669,852	\$614,548,937

The estimates for 1906, which are nearly \$5,000,000 more than the estimates for 1905, include \$146,836,320 permanent annual appropriations already provided for by law.

While the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that there will probably be a Treasury deficit of about \$18,000,000 at the close of the current fiscal year, his estimates give the gratifying assurance of a surplus of more than \$22,000,000 for the year next ensuing, so that on the whole the national finances may be said to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated at \$700,472,060, and the expenditures at \$718,472,060. As compared with the last fiscal year these figures indicate a decrease of \$10,000,000 in receipts and an increase of \$85,000,000 in expenditures, the increase in expenses being due partly to the payment of \$50,000,000 on account of the Panama Canal and partly because of a loan of \$4,000,000 to the St. Louis Exposition, which has been repaid but not accounted for in the present calculations. The revenues for the fiscal year 1906 are estimated at \$725,590,515 and the total appropriations at \$703,260,367, these figures indicating a surplus of \$22,330,148. The returns of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which are included in the Secretary's report, disclose some interesting facts. It appears, for instance, that the American people consumed more whiskey, more beer and more cigarettes during the year under review than in the year preceding, their consumption of distilled liquors alone amounting to 148,000,000 gallons. They smoked fewer cigars, but used 200,000,000 more cigarettes than in the year preceding, and while they used less snuff their consumption of tobacco for chewing and smoking was considerably increased. The State of New York led in the manufacture of cigarettes, producing the enormous total of 2,130,000,000, while Virginia came next with something less than 1,000,000,000. During the year under review, whether because of advancing reform or other reasons, the sales of playing cards fell off 1,150,000 packs as compared with the year preceding.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the President, which was read in both houses of Congress on December 6, is a notably broad and comprehensive presentation of national needs and conditions. It is marked throughout by the courage, patriotism and high intelligence which characterize the President's own personality, and it signifies that so far as his influence extends there shall be no halting in our national progress and welfare. Recognizing the result of the recent elections as an emphatic approval of the principles underlying our governmental policies, he insists that those principles shall be resolutely maintained and applied in a progressive spirit to changing conditions. National growth requires an enlargement of the functions of the national government which in turn means an increase of expense, but the prosperity of the country justifies far greater expenditures for permanent improvements than would be wise in hard times. "Battleships, forts, public buildings and improved waterways," says the President, "are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing Government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business."

One of the most striking features of the message is a discussion of the labor problem which again discloses President Roosevelt's profound interest in that question. He holds that it is often both wise and necessary that there should be organization of labor to secure the rights of the individual wage worker, and that all encouragement should be given to such organization so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. "But," he continues, "when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation."

What the President says with regard to the Army and Navy is published in full elsewhere in these columns, and it affords convincing evidence that both services have a steadfast friend in the White House. He discusses their needs with knowledge and sympathy, and his utterances show that he is vitally concerned in the development of the national defenses.

In treating of great corporations the President holds that the need for direct government action is greater in the case of those organizations than in the case of labor, for the reason that great corporations can become such only by engaging in inter-state commerce and inter-state commerce is peculiarly the field of the general government. "These corporations," he points out, "should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them."

The President contends that the Bureau of Corporations has amply justified its existence, and urges Congress to consider whether the authority of the Bureau cannot constitutionally be extended to cover inter-state transactions in insurance. He recommends such action as shall stop all rebates in railway freight rates, urges the creation of a forest service in the Department of Agriculture, favors continued expenditures for irrigation for the reclamation of arid lands and pleads for liberal treatment for pensioners and Indians. He also recommends a further improvement in the consular service, including the substitution of salaries for fees, the enactment of a national quarantine law, legislation to encourage the merchant marine and such additional legislation as may be needed to safeguard the gold standard. The President speaks a timely word for a careful revision of the laws relating to immigration and naturalization and recommends an act to punish bribery and corruption in Federal elections. Speaking of the law's delay in criminal prosecutions, he holds that the writ of the United States should run throughout its borders particularly in the cases of "those criminals whose criminality, instead of being against one person in the Republic, is against all persons in the Republic, because it is against the Republic itself."

The President deals vigorously with the needs of Alaska. He holds that the territory should have a delegate in Congress, that the pay of its judges and district attorneys should be equalized with that of similar officials in the United States, that it should be provided with additional lighthouses, wagon roads, schools and hospitals and that the natives should have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property. With regard to Hawaii, the President maintains that the Governor should have power to remove all officers appointed under him, that the harbor of Honolulu should be dredged and

the Marine Hospital Service be empowered to study leprosy in the islands. The recommendations of the Governor of Porto Rico are approved.

In discussing the foreign policy of the Government President Roosevelt remarks that in treating of that policy it is absolutely necessary to consider the Army and the Navy, those being the agencies by which our attitude, whatever it may be, is to be maintained. He continues: "Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. Under any circumstances a sufficient armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police; and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are far more advanced than at present, a nation desirous of securing respect for itself and of doing good to others must have a force adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty. Therefore it follows that a self-respecting, just and far-seeing nation should on the one hand endeavor by every means to aid in the development of the various movements which tend to provide substitutes for war, which tend to render nations in their actions toward one another, and indeed toward their own peoples, more responsive to the general sentiment of humane and civilized mankind; and on the other hand that it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing itself, to repel any wrong, and in exceptional cases to take action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international police. A great free people owes it to itself and to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of evil. * * * In asserting the Monroe Doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela, and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the Far East, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large."

The President speaks regretfully of the difficulty encountered in securing from Russia the right for American citizens of Jewish faith to receive passports and travel through Russian territory. "Such conduct," he adds, "is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint. No conceivable good is accomplished by it."

Conditions in the Philippines show steady progress ever since the United States troops got the upper hand of the insurgents, and fully justify a continuance of our present policy in the islands. President Roosevelt holds that at present the Filipinos are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own, but he believes that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self government, so that in the end they may be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. "This end," says the President, "is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit."

The President continues: "There is need of a vigilant and disinterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States. Unfortunately hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in reality been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Filipinos independent, and stop all industrial development of the islands by crying out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not 'exploit' the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filipinos, who do not need independence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants, and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate ways. Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 8 held its first meeting of the session and considered the various Army nominations before the Senate. All of the nominations, including that of Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, to be a brigadier general, were ordered reported favorable with the exception of the nomination of Edward S. Fowler of New York to be a major and assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office. The committee was of the opinion that the appointment of Mr. Fowler from civil life was not justified by the provision of the Army Appropriation

act of last session consolidating the Record and Pension Office with the Adjutant General's Department. Members of the committee said during the meeting that it had not been the intention of Congress to have any of the vacancies created in the new department filled by appointment from civil life. It is held at the War Department, however, that the wording of the act made appointments of this character possible as a vacancy occurred in the grade of major in the Record and Pension Office. The committee will call upon the War Department for a statement of its authority for the appointment of Mr. Fowler. The matter is very interesting in view of the fact that many officers of the line of the Army applied for the vacancy to which Mr. Fowler was appointed.

PROPOSED REMEDY FOR DESERTION.

The wise Evening Post of New York does not approve of the remedies for desertion suggested by Lieut. General Chaffee in his annual report, but it has found a remedy of its own which it presents with great self-approval. It suggests that a company commander should be mulcted one file for every five privates who desert from his command. But this does not go far enough, as the same process of reasoning would lead to the conclusion that a company commander should also be reduced in rank in like proportion for the men under his authority who deprive the Government of their services by dying or falling sick. And as desertion is the result of a chain of causes, of which the action of the company commander is only a single link, a corresponding punishment should be provided for the colonel of the regiment, the post and department commander, and so on up to the lieutenant general.

Why hold the unfortunate company commander alone responsible for desertions? He does not choose the men he has to command; he does not determine the conditions under which they must serve, nor has he any power to decide whether their service shall be at a post, and under circumstances which promote content or discontent. He may be a thoroughly conscientious and capable officer who is striving to improve his men by holding them strictly to duty, thus subjecting them to an amount of drill under his personal direction not imposed upon the men of another company at the same post by a lax commander who prefers to take his ease at the club instead of attending to his military duties. It is upon the zealous and conscientious officer in this case that the Evening Post would impose its penalties.

It is no doubt true, as we have had occasion to say, and as General Chaffee so well says in substance in his annual report, that, taking conditions as they actually are, experience and a knowledge of human nature may enable one officer to preserve discipline without exciting discontent where it is provoked by the less sympathetic methods of another officer. But it is a strange idea of responsibility which would subject an officer to punishment because of results that may follow, without any fault on his part, his enforcement of orders and regulations, the observance of which is imposed upon him by superior authority. If he exceeds his authority, or exercises it improperly, or with unbecoming harshness, let him be proceeded against accordingly, but the mere circumstance of desertion from his command is no proof of the offense.

The fundamental cause of excessive desertion is the fact that "soldiering" is not taken seriously enough in this country; not as seriously as it should be even by the Army itself. Instead of regarding the acceptance of a commission, or the taking the oath of enlistment, as imposing a solemn obligation of duty toward the country which demands the highest exercises of the faculties, to show that one is worthy of the special trust reposed in him, military service is regarded by too many, in and out of the ranks, as a mere means of earning a livelihood where the object is to secure the maximum of reward for the minimum of service.

In a military country like Germany desertion is regarded as a crime which not only brings a disgrace upon the culprit, but on his family as well. In this country, on the contrary, enlistment is regarded merely as an agreement to work for wages, and one which can be violated without dishonor whenever the contract for any reason becomes irksome. This week we received a communication from a civilian who argues that an enlisted man should be permitted to resign at will, as an officer does, forgetting that even the officer cannot withdraw from the Service without the consent of the Government. True, our correspondent proposes to limit the right to resign to the first year of the service, which is equivalent to saying the first enlistments should be for one year. This might reduce desertions somewhat in a second period of enlistment, by limiting recruiting for it to men who have had some experience of military service, but it would not prevent the desertions of those who should still find cause for discontent.

The truth is that while recruits are abundant in this country they must be obtained from a class of men to whom routine duty, respect for authority, and discipline in any form are, in their very nature, irksome and who know that if they can escape the obligations of enlistment by any method, however dishonorable, they are sure to find sympathy everywhere in a community which is generally hostile to military service as a despotism to which no man should be subjected, even with his consent. The company commanders may in individual cases contribute somewhat to the discontent that causes desertion, but to hold such officers as a class re-

sponsible for desertion in the way our contemporary proposes would seem to come within the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishments, such as is inflicted in no other army in the world.

And under what Article of War are charges to be preferred against a delinquent officer who must be found guilty in proper form before he can be punished? Is it "conduct unbecoming," etc., or "conduct prejudicial," etc.? And is the proof of the mere fact of the desertions to be sufficient to convict without any regard to the attendant circumstances? The Post appears to be under the impression which misleads so many civilians that our soldiers are subjected to arbitrary authority, instead of being guarded and protected in their rights by a body of law which, however it may differ from the civil law, is quite as exact in its requirements and in its limitation of authority. As the civil courts have said, no man in this country can be compelled to submit to military authority, but when he does so, and takes a solemn oath to observe its requirements, he should be held to his obligation until released from it by proper method for which military law provides.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States announced on Monday last in the case of Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., will be a great disappointment to many officers of the Navy who believed that they were entitled while outside the boundaries of the United States to the same increase of pay as officers of the Army receive under the law regulating payment for duty in the same places. The Court of Claims had sustained their views in a carefully considered opinion and the case, after being argued before the Supreme Court on Oct. 11 was held by them for consideration for nearly two months. The opinion has not yet been distributed but we publish it this week on page 374 from an advance copy. It will be seen that the court holds that the object of a ten per cent. increase to the Army was to pay for some unusual or abnormal duty thrust upon Army officers through a new service in outlying possessions, while cruising away from the United States is for the Navy normal duty for which it is not entitled to any increase of pay. For this reason the court holds that it was not within the intention of Congress to give to the Navy any increase of pay while at sea and finds some support for this opinion in some of the contemporaneous enactments in regard to the Navy pay. It will be a disappointment to officers of the Navy to learn that after Congress had established the principle of equality of pay between the Army and Navy upon the first presentation of a question in dispute to the courts it should be held by the highest tribunal that they are mistaken in their interpretation of the law. The remaining case under the Personnel Act now before the Supreme Court is that of Lieut. Walter S. Croasley, involving the right of aids to rear admirals to receive the Army pay of aids to major generals. This case will be argued almost immediately.

According to the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions the pension roll at the beginning of the current fiscal year contained 994,762 names, a loss of 1,783 as compared with the year preceding. The death rate among pensioners for the current year is estimated at 47,000 and the losses to the pension roll from other causes at 5,400. High-water mark in the number of pensioners was reached in July, 1902, when there were 1,001,494 names on the roll. Since the pension system was established in 1790 there has been paid out in pensions a total of \$3,279,214,462. The average annual value of the pensions granted last year was \$134.84, an increase of \$1.35 over the average of those granted the year before. Among those now drawing pensions are three on account of the Revolutionary War, a widow and two daughters, and 919 on account of the War of 1812, all but one of whom are women. Of the service pension order, the Secretary of the Interior, to whom the report of the Pension Commissioner is addressed, says: "The results have fully vindicated the wisdom of its adoption, not only from the standpoint of economical administration, but also from that of most effectively meeting and carrying out the purpose and intent of the law-making power. It simply recognized more specifically a rule of evidence that had obtained ever since the passage of the act in 1890."

An important rearrangement of the duties of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department on duty in the War Department was made by order of General Humphrey on Dec. 8. Col. George E. Pond, Major John B. Bellinger, Major James B. Aleshire, Major C. B. Baker, Capt. J. T. Crabbs and Capt. A. W. Butt have the same duties as formerly. Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen has all new construction of barracks and quarters, contracts and extension of time on the same, and correspondence relating to location and sites. Major I. W. Littell, is transferred from duties pertaining to clothing, to the construction department and will have charge of all original projects and repair of roads, walks, sea and retaining walls, wharves and boat houses, grading and dredging, repairs payable from barracks and quarters, improvements in grounds, including sodding, trees, etc., flag staffs, lockers, refrigerators, screens, and Philippine purchases. Major Winthrop S. Wood assumes charge of clothing matters. Capt. Peter C. Hains, jr., is assigned to duty as assistant to Major Littell. Major John T. French, jr., is given correspondence relating to the acquisition of land and the perfection of title, revocable licenses, rentals, etc.

BUILDING PROGRAM OF THE NAVY GENERAL BOARD.

Of far-reaching importance, because it really constitutes the only building program the Navy has, is the report of the General Board of the Navy made to Secretary Morton Oct. 28 for his guidance in making up his recommendations to Congress for new ships. The report, which is signed by Admiral Dewey as president of the board, gives the reasons for the request for three battleships instead of two, the omission of armored cruisers, and in general sets forth the ideas of the board about naval increase. Elsewhere we publish this week the report of the Board on Construction upon the recommendations of the General Board and while the two in effect are much the same, the line of reasoning of the two boards in parts presents interesting differences. The report which is signed "George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy, President of the General Board," begins:

"The General Board respectfully submits the following recommendations on numbers and types of ships to be authorized by Congress at the coming session. In respect to numbers, this report is based upon the general program of construction adopted by the General Board on Oct. 17, 1903, and reiterated, after prolonged discussion in its final report of Jan. 26, 1904, which has been essentially confirmed by the studies of the Naval War College during the past year—taken in comparison with the ships actually authorized by the last Appropriation act (April 27, 1904) and modified in one particular (protected cruisers) by later experience and consequent change of professional opinion. In respect to the characteristics of the several classes, the report is based upon the General Board's final recommendations of January last—all of which were pronounced feasible by the Board on Construction—modified as to the battleship type by the trend of professional opinion at home and abroad, which was foreshadowed in the General Board's discussions last year and has been reinforced by the experience of later target practice and of the present war in the East."

After stating its recommendations the board in its report says:

"Three battleships are recommended because the general program of construction proposed in compliance with Secretary Moody's order to 'assume such strength for the Navy as seems to the board essential to the interests of the country,' contemplated two battleships last year and two this year, and Congress last year authorized only one. Similarly no armored cruisers are recommended this year because the program called for one each year and Congress authorized two last year. Protected cruisers of the type recommended last year are wholly omitted this year because there is good reason to expect better general efficiency than could have been expected from the new type of scout cruisers now being designed, and the General Board is of opinion that these vessels can do practically all the work expected of the protected cruiser type, in time of peace; and for procuring and transmitting information in time of war, the more numerous fleet of scout cruisers, acting in conjunction with armored cruisers, will on the whole be of better service than the number of larger protected cruisers that could be built for the same total cost. Five scout cruisers are recommended to keep pace with the program of construction, which called for four each year, Congress having authorized only three last year. More would be recommended to make up for the omission of the protected cruisers but for the fact that the new scout cruiser type is as yet untried in active service. Similarly six destroyers are recommended to make up for the deficiency of last year's appropriation act which authorized none. Torpedo-boats are added to the program because the General Board is impressed with their value as a powerful element in the defense of the extended seacoast of this country, along which there are many places where the deeper draft destroyers cannot navigate. The service performed by the Japanese torpedo vessels, both destroyers and torpedo-boats, is sufficient argument for continuing the building of both types. The number of squadron colliers recommended is the same as last year. Colliers of the type required for the service of a fleet are unobtainable in the merchant marine, and are even more necessary to the fleet before the completion of the Panama Canal than will be afterwards."

"In addition to the foregoing vessels"—the three battleships, five scout cruisers, six torpedo-boats, six destroyers and two squadron colliers—"the General Board recommends that the following special types be authorized this year:

"One gunboat of the Helena class for service in the inland waters of the Asiatic station."

"Two launches of not more than 16 inches draft for service in the upper Chinese rivers, of strong and durable construction, having a speed of nine or ten knots, armed with one pounder and one machine gun, and capable of carrying an armed force of sixty men with their equipments and rations for a week."

"Two small gunboats for service in the inland waters of the Philippines, not over seventy feet in length and three feet draft, mounting one 1-pounder and two machine guns, and having habitable quarters for an adequate crew."

"The cost of these special types would make an considerable addition to the sum of the appropriation above proposed. The General Board further recommends that when the gunboats of the present Philippine flotilla become unserviceable they be replaced by suitable vessels built on the Asiatic station."

"With regard to submarines, the General Board understands that the sum of \$850,000, appropriated by the act of April 27, 1904, is still available. If so no further appropriation is recommended this year. If not the General Board recommends that the same amount be reapropriated. And in any case the General Board recommends that the building of submarines be expedited."

Regarding the estimates for three new battleships the General Board says: "In order to secure the homogeneity of squadrons, and since the battleships now authorized will be intended to combine in squadron with the Connecticut class, the General Board recommends that their displacement, speed, steaming radius and maneuvering qualities be the same as the Connecticut. Having fixed upon the Connecticut as the standard as to displacement and dimensions, there should be no departure from that vessel in the concomitant tactical features of speed and steaming radius without grave reasons, which do not appear to exist. Certainly no less speed than her 18 knots can be considered; and an increase, such as the 19 knots of the five smaller Georgias, can be obtained only by a material sacrifice in some other direction which is not desirable. It is true that the five smaller Georgias, if associated in squadron with three 18-knot Connecticuts, would, as pointed out by the tactical committee of the Naval War College, lose the advantage of that tactical quality for which a sacrifice has been made in other features; but the General Board considers that to be a less

evil than to make any sacrifice in guns or armor of new vessels. Moreover, the Connecticut's speed will probably differ less than one-half knot from the Georgias. If by reason of improvements in engines or boilers or hull design, the same speed, 18 or 18 1/2 knots, can be obtained with less weight of machinery, the General Board is of the opinion that it would be still better to ensure only that speed and utilize the saved weight in additional armor and armament."

"The only feature in which a departure should be made from the Connecticut are the armor and armament. It is not essential that the gun powers of different ships of a squadron should be identical, provided they do not differ so as to affect the relative strength of end-on and broadside fire. And a superiority in end-on fire, for instance, is not to be deprecated unless accompanied by a corresponding diminution of broadside fire. The greater accuracy at long ranges of heavy guns as compared with lighter ones, their relatively as well as positively increased rapidity of fire, their greater collective effectiveness against armored ships, and the evidence furnished by the war in the East that naval battles will be most often fought at long ranges—all point to increasing the number of heavy guns at the expense of the intermediate battery."

"Examination of the damage sustained by the Russian ships reveals a reported great preponderance of hits from heavy guns. It is true that any error in the estimation of sizes must be in the direction of the larger caliber. Steel plates do not close behind a shot as did wooden sides, but all holes are larger than the shot that make them—especially in the instances under consideration, because the exceedingly sensitive Japanese fuses make their shell burst while going through the side. Nevertheless, considering that the long fighting ranges were near if not beyond the limit of the smaller guns' power, and that the accuracy of the bigger gun is naturally the greater, there seems no reason to doubt the general correctness of the reports."

"The General Board is of the opinion that we should not defer making this change in the armament of battleships. Incidentally it cannot fail to simplify the problems of ammunition supply and fire control, both of which powerfully influence rapidity and accuracy of fire. The General Board therefore recommends that, if found practicable, the battleship be given a battery of heavy turret guns, none of which shall be less than 10", and at least four of which shall be 12", without intermediate battery, the secondary battery to be unprotected by armor, the smoke-pipe and air-ducts to be protected if possible as far as the upper deck by heavy armor. There should be no needless multiplication of calibers, and no introduction of new calibers, such as 9" or 11" guns. Furthermore, the change in battery from existing types must not entail any increase of weight to be compensated by diminished armor or coal; but rather, on the contrary, any weight saved should be added to the protection of flotation, stability, and steering gear. Finally, the increased ammunition supply necessitated by the increased rapidity of fire of heavy guns should be borne in mind. The battleships should carry submerged torpedo tubes, one on each side, or preferably two on each side."

"The foregoing description of the new battleships' battery is expressed in somewhat general terms; but it cannot be made more specific until the Bureau of Construction and Repair has completed the tentative design asked for by the General Board on Jan. 26, 1904."

"No discussion of the characteristics of the armored cruiser type is here given, because, for reasons before stated, no vessels of that class are recommended this year."

Of the five scout cruisers recommended the board says: "The General Board has just received from the Bureau of Construction and Repair preliminary plans showing that a speed of 24 knots, a steaming radius of 5,000 miles and an armament of twelve 3-inch guns and two submerged torpedo tubes have been found practicable in the new design within the limits of 3,750 trial displacement prescribed by the Appropriation act. These features are suggested by the Board on Construction as the best practicable fulfillment of the general requirements recommended in the General Board's final report of last January. The General Board regards these preliminary plans as entirely satisfactory, particularly in respect to the large steaming radius and recognizes the advantages in scout cruisers as in battleships of avoiding multiplicity of calibers."

"The General Board recommends for destroyers a trial displacement of 400 to 450 tons (like those of the flotilla that went to China and the later Truxtun), with the coal capacity and battery of the Truxtun of very strong construction for safety and efficiency in rough weather and the highest speed found attainable in association with those features and durable machinery. The great value of a powerful battery has been emphasized in the Russo-Japanese war. This is substantially the same type as recommended last year."

"The torpedo-boats recommended are of the Morris type and must be capable of passing under their own steam through the canals and inland waters from New York to the Sounds of the Carolinas."

"The General Board recommends the same type of squadron collier as described in its report last year (Jan. 26, 1904)."

TEXT OF DECISION IN THOMAS CASE.

We have received a copy of the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the important case of Charles M. Thomas on appeal from the Court of Claims, which includes the question of the pay of officers of the Navy under the personnel act. The facts which are recited in the opinion we have already presented fully. From these facts the court draws the following conclusions:

"An Army officer ordered to the Philippine Islands receives an increase of pay from the day he leaves San Francisco until he returns there. This allowance was undoubtedly based upon the consideration that service, both in the Philippines themselves and upon the voyage going and returning, was an exceptional service, attended by peculiar hardships; but to say that Navy officers shall be entitled to the same increase is practically to add ten per cent. to their sea pay from the moment they leave a port of the United States until they return thereto; in other words, to increase their normal sea pay ten per cent. whenever they are serving beyond the limits of the States."

"So far as applied to naval officers, it goes further than this. The act of 1901 does not, as did the act of 1900, limit the increase of pay to officers serving in our island possessions and in Alaska, but extends it to all serving 'beyond the limits of the United States,' so that if applied to naval officers, whenever a vessel is ordered to sea beyond the three-mile limit, be it only upon a

practice cruise or a voyage from Pensacola to New York, every officer on such vessel is entitled to a ten per cent. increase of his ordinary pay from the day he sets sail until the day he returns."

"It is not for a moment to be supposed, that Congress contemplated any such sweeping innovation. This construction would not only render nugatory and obsolete the proviso of the personnel act that officers to be entitled to Army pay shall be detailed for shore duty, but largely discriminates in favor of Naval officers by adding: ten per cent. to their pay for their normal sea duties without a corresponding addition to the pay of Army officers for the performance of their normal duties which are upon land; in other words, instead of assimilating the pay of Army and Naval officers it actually dissimilates them."

"In our opinion the proviso that naval officers shall be entitled to Army pay 'when detailed for shore duty beyond seas,' is not repealed or rendered inoperative by anything contained in the acts of May 26, 1900, and March 2, 1901, and that naval officers are not entitled to an increase of pay while discharging their ordinary sea duties."

"It is significant in this connection to notice that in the appropriation act of March 2, 1901, for the support of the Army for the fiscal year of 1902, there was an item of \$500,000, for 'an additional ten per centum increase on the pay of officers serving at foreign stations,' (31 Stat. 903.) This was followed by a similar provision in the appropriation act of June 30, 1902, for the year of 1903, the amount appropriated being \$451,456, (32 Stat. 507-512), and in the Army appropriation act of March 2, 1903, for the year 1904, there was also an item of \$200,000 for the same purpose. (32 Stat. 933.) So also in the appropriation act of April 23, 1904, (33 Stat. 259-266), for the year 1905, there is an item for an additional ten per centum increase on the pay of commissioned officers serving in the Philippine Islands, the island of Guam, Alaska, China and Panama of \$167,426.30."

"Notwithstanding these repeated provisions for the increase of Army pay, Congress has never made an appropriation for the largely increased pay to which naval officers would be entitled under the acts of 1900 and 1901, or otherwise recognized their claim for increased pay to which such officers would be entitled upon the theory of the petitioner in this case. This omission lends support to the theory that Congress supposed that the ordinary sea services of naval officers were sufficiently compensated by the addition of fifteen per centum to their shore pay."

"2. Different considerations apply to the claim of petitioner to sea pay from December 2, 1899, to February 7, 1900."

"It appears that while not regularly detailed for shore duty, he was ordered to report at the Navy Department for a special temporary duty, and the final sentence of the letter indicates that it was regarded as an employment on shore duty. He was allowed by the Department fifty dollars travelling expenses from Barbadoes to New York, but was not allowed either mileage or sea pay. The Court of Claims, however, allowed him mileage under section 13 of the Navy Personnel Act, and a clause of the Army Appropriation Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1064, 1068), providing 'that hereafter the maximum sum to be allowed and paid any officer of the Army shall be seven cents per mile, distances to be computed over the shortest usually travelled routes'; but mileage seems not to have been claimed for his travelling from Washington to Hong Kong, by reason of the further provision of the same act 'that actual expenses only shall be paid to officers when travelling to and from our island possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.' The Government apparently acquiesced in this allowance of mileage, as it made no appeal therefrom."

"But the Court of Claims further held that, under R. S., Section 1571, he was not entitled to sea pay, because by that section 'no service shall be regarded as sea service except as shall be performed at sea, under the orders of a department and in vessels employed by authority of law.'"

"This construction must necessarily be correct, unless we are prepared to hold that a steamer upon which a naval officer takes passage under the orders of the department is a 'vessel employed by authority of law.' Obviously, it does not admit of this construction. A person who takes passage upon a steamer or a seat in a railway carriage does not 'employ' such steamer or carriage in any just sense. We think the term 'vessels employed by authority of law' is restricted to vessels owned or chartered by the Government, or otherwise engaged in the service of the United States."

"Sea duty being duty at sea upon such vessels, an allowance for mileage is obviously inconsistent with such duty, as the pay of the officer necessarily includes travel upon such vessels; while it is appropriate to shore duty, since travel upon such duty is performed either upon land or upon vessels not engaged in Government service."

"There is nothing in the Navy Personnel Act inconsistent with or repealing R.S., Section 1571, and the case of Gibson vs. United States (194 U.S. 182), is not in point. In that case it was held that the personnel act did repeal Sections 1578 and 1585, allowing sea rations, because the later act covered the same subject and superceded the provisions of those sections. There is no such conflict between Section 1571 and the Personnel act."

"The ruling of the Court of Claims in this last particular was correct; but for the error in the previous ruling the decree must be 'reversed.'"

It is not improbable that Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will go South for a brief period in February to inspect the assembled fleet in the Caribbean and to observe a part of the maneuvers. It is the wish, not only of Admiral Dewey, but of the Secretary of the Navy, that Admiral Converse make this trip provided he can be spared from his bureau while Congress is in session. The President and Secretary Morton have both, the one in his message to Congress, and the other in his annual report, approved what Admiral Converse had to say about battleships and the Secretary has called attention in his own to the more important recommendations of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. It is felt that the Admiral's policy can be materially advanced and developed if he has the opportunity personally to witness the operations of the combined fleet. The practicability of many of his recommendations this year is due in a measure to the fact that he has himself twice commanded a battleship in the winter maneuvers and knows as a commanding officer the needs of the fleet. His trip this winter will be made as the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and as a rear admiral.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

In his annual report the Secretary of the Navy calls attention to the fact that while the naval estimates for the next fiscal year are the largest ever submitted, they are \$17,000,000 less than the total of the estimates presented by the chiefs of the various bureaus and call for less money than is actually required to continue the program laid down by the Navy General Board. The Secretary also notes the interesting fact that last year was an important one for the reason that it witnessed the launching by the United States of a larger number of warships than were ever put into the water by this or any other country during a similar period.

The Navy last year cost the American people a little more than one dollar per capita, which is a trifle as compared with the cost of war, and the expenditure, as Secretary Morton observes, is the best insurance we have against war. "We want such a Navy in size, style and 'sand,'" he continues, "that no other navy will ever desire an engagement with us. It is our greatest exhibit in favor of peace."

Secretary Morton makes no specific recommendation as to the creation of a Navy General Staff, remarking that the matter was carefully considered by his predecessor and by the General Board. He points out that it is conceded that the upbuilding, preservation, maintenance and efficiency of the Navy are to be attained only by unceasing exercise of trained vigilance in all departments, under intelligent and consistent general supervision. It is further considered that when the desired results are attained, and we have a satisfactory aggregation of ships well equipped and manned by a trained body of officers and men, the field for the exercise of wise administration is merely broadened. The Secretary adds that it is only fair to say that the work now being done by the General Board, with Admiral Dewey at its head, is directly in the line of preparation for war and is of the greatest value.

The Secretary concurs in the recommendations of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation as to the increase of the personnel, including the appointment of two vice admirals. Referring to the fact that there is no general statute authorizing the bestowal of medals of honor upon officers of the Navy, the Secretary earnestly recommends that officers of the Navy be placed on the same footing as officers of the Army with respect to recognition for conspicuously meritorious conduct, and suggests that accordingly medals of honor of two classes be authorized, one to be given for acts of gallantry performed in time of peace and the other for acts of special heroism in time of war.

The weight of opinion among officers of rank and experience, says the Secretary, is that the consolidation of the Engineer Corps with the line is working well. He approves the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering that provision be made for the promotion of warrant machinists to rank with, but after ensigns, but he dissents from the opinion of certain ordnance experts that the Navy should, under ordinary circumstances, undertake to manufacture all, or even the greater part, of the guns and ammunition required for the Service. Mr. Morton holds that while it is desirable to maintain a naval gun factory in such a state of efficiency as to be capable of turning out guns of all calibers required, inasmuch as the existence of such an establishment tends to keep prices down and to prevent the formation of monopolies for the supply of ship's armaments, it is better to adhere, in the matter of armament, to the general policy adopted with respect to ships and armor. He adds: "At more than one navy yard it is possible to build warships, and the Government is actually building them at some of the yards; but this is the exception. Most of the new ships are under construction at private establishments, and all armor is furnished by private concerns. It would seem wise to follow the same general policy with respect to armament. The Government should not unnecessarily enter the industrial field. The development in time of peace of large private establishments, with extensive plants and a force of skilled artisans capable of building ships of the first class, making armor of the best quality in all weights, and constructing guns of every kind and supplying fixed ammunition therefor is desirable, inasmuch as the existence of such establishments may be of important service in time of war."

Mr. Morton does not regard the question of using fuel oil on naval vessels as a matter which has been adversely settled. He invites attention to the recommendations of the Paymaster General of the Navy with regard to the Navy Pay Corps to the need of an increase in the personnel of the Marine Corps, and to the recommendations of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy regarding additional legislation. As to the citizenship of the personnel of the Navy, the Secretary says: "All commissioned officers of the Navy are citizens of the United States. Of the total enlisted force, numbering 28,321, eighty per cent. are native born, eleven per cent. naturalized, giving, therefore, ninety-one per cent. as citizens of the United States. Recruiting, now carried on extensively in the States of the Middle West, brings to the Navy an excellent class of young men. No better material can be found anywhere. If a taste for the Service can be developed among this class of our citizens to such a degree that the enlisted personnel can be largely recruited from this source, great advantage to the Navy will result. To this end it must be the united aim of all who have to do with naval administration to see that the enlisted personnel is dealt with justly."

The money deposited by seamen with the Government during the year amounted to \$575,094.98. Of another influence which has been helpful to the enlisted men of the Navy Mr. Morton says: "Good results have followed the gifts of patriotic and public-spirited men and women by which there have been established at several of the navy yards and stations Young Men's Christian Association buildings, providing practically club houses or homes where persons in the Navy may meet socially and find, in wholesome surroundings, healthful and rational recreation. The thanks of the Navy, and of all who have its best interests at heart, are due to those who have with such wise and discriminating philanthropy founded and promoted this good work."

Mr. Morton's report concludes with the following tribute to an accomplished officer recently removed by death: "By the sudden death of Rear Admiral Henry Clay Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Navy suffered the loss of an accomplished officer, and the present head of the Department, then just entering upon his duties, was deprived of an experienced and sagacious adviser whose intimate acquaintance with and accurate knowledge of the needs of the service would have given his counsel high value. This sense of personal loss is augmented by the fact that during his riper years, as president of the War College, as member of the General Board, and as Chief of the Bureau of

Navigation, Rear Admiral Taylor had given earnest consideration to the problems at this moment occupying the attention of all interested in the welfare of the Navy."

ITINERARY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department this week by Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, of the itinerary of the North Atlantic fleet from the first of the year until next May. The official program follows; it will be noted that the details of the maneuvers have been omitted. For the present these will be held as confidential:

In command of Rear Admiral Barker the fleet will be inspected on Jan. 5, at Hampton Roads, by Secretary Morton, accompanied by Admiral Dewey. The European and South Atlantic squadrons will arrive in the Caribbean on Dec. 15, the former rendezvousing at some port in the Windward Islands and the latter at Trinidad.

The European and South Atlantic squadrons will arrive at Culebra not later than Jan. 11, and will be met there by the North Atlantic fleet. The training squadron will reach Culebra on Feb. 5 and the search problem and other exercises will begin on Feb. 7 and end about Feb. 20, when the fleet will start for Guantanamo and remain there until March 21. Then the fleet will start northward and is due to reach the Florida coast on March 29 for target practice, which will continue until May 25.

The proposed organization of the fleet for the winter maneuvers is: Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commander-in-chief; Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, commanding coast squadron; Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, commanding Caribbean squadron; Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, commanding second division, battleship squadron; Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, commanding training squadron; Capt. A. Dunlap, commanding naval station, San Juan; Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling, commanding naval base, Culebra; Comdr. C. C. Rogers, commanding naval station, Guantanamo.

The first division of the battleship squadron will include the Kearsarge, the Kentucky, the Maine, and the Missouri. The second division will consist of the Alabama, the Illinois, the Iowa, and the Massachusetts. The second torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, a part of the battleship squadron, will consist of the Truxtun, the Whipple, the Worden, the Stewart, the Hopkins, the Lawrence, the Hull, and the MacDonough, with the collier Scorpion as squadron tender.

The Caribbean Sea squadron will comprise in its first division the cruisers Newark, Brooklyn, Denver, and Tacoma, and in its second division the Olympia, the Cleveland, the Des Moines, and the Detroit, with the Newport, the Castine, and the Chattanooga as supernumeraries.

The training squadron will comprise the Minneapolis, the Columbia, and the Prairie, the latter to be replaced later by the Dixie, the Yankee, the Topeka, and the Hartford, which last will be fitted with wireless telegraph instruments.

The coast squadron will include the Texas, the Nevada, the Florida, and the Arkansas.

In addition there will be nine auxiliaries, including the supply and repair ship Culgoa, the water ship Arethusa, and seven colliers. Ten additional ships will act as tenders and despatch vessels.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress began on Monday, Dec. 5. Aside from the service nominations and appointments reported elsewhere, and the President's annual message, of which we give a synopsis in another column, little concerning the Services has as yet been presented to the consideration of the two Houses.

The great supply bills will be held down to the lowest amount consistent with a proper although economical administration of the Government.

According to press opinions derived from interviews with Speaker Cannon and others, economy is to be the watchword of the present session of Congress.

Speaker Cannon expressed the hope that the appropriations would, so far as compatible with the public interests, be governed by the income of the Government. He and the House leaders are opposed to appropriations of a size that will make it necessary to borrow money to provide for the expenditures. There is no disposition to discriminate, but all bills carrying an appropriation will be subjected to the pruning process where it is found necessary.

A bill was offered in the Senate on Dec. 5 by Mr. Proctor, acting chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the sale of beer in Army posts and canteens in States where the sale of beer is not prohibited by State laws. This in effect would repeal the anti-canteen law.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will begin its hearings on the Army Appropriation bill on Monday next. Four War Department chiefs of staff departments or corps will appear before the committee on that day. The committee propose to have the bill reported before the Christmas holidays.

The nomination of Mr. Paul Morton, to be Secretary of the Navy, was confirmed by the Senate Dec. 6.

Representative Dayton, the second ranking member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was at the Navy Department this week for the purpose of consulting with Secretary Morton relative to naval legislation during the coming session. Mr. Dayton said that he was preparing another bill for introduction during this session with a view of placing the engineering department of the Navy on a better and more substantial basis. It will be recalled that Mr. Dayton at the last session of Congress introduced a bill providing for the re-establishment of an engineer corps in the Navy. This bill does not exactly meet the views of Mr. Dayton now, and he is having a bill drafted which will actually organize an engineer department in the Navy from among the warrant machinists and will still allow of the Navy Department's scheme of detailing line officers for special engineer duty. It is not Mr. Dayton's intention to place engineer officers in a class by themselves as formerly and thereby revive the old controversy between the line and the staff. He proposes that the officers doing engineering duty should retain their places in the Navy Register as officers of the line. Mr. Dayton's bill will, among other things, probably have a clause incorporating the recommendation of the Navy Department that the difference of fifteen per cent. in pay between an officer at sea and an officer on shore be abolished.

The Secretary of War has transmitted a letter from the Chief of Staff, recommendations for the en-

couragement of rifle practice in the Army; a letter from the Chief of Staff, the draft of a proposed law increasing the number of rooms allowed by law to officers of the Army at certain posts and stations; and a letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with certain statements, a draft of a bill to equalize the salaries of certain Army officers while on inspection duty.

The War Department has transmitted to Congress the annual statement by the Chief of Ordnance of the work done at the Springfield armory and the Rock Island Arsenal, involving an expenditure at Springfield of \$1,483,441.18, and at Rock Island of \$76,061.13.

None of the nominations of officers of the Army promoted one grade on the retired list under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904, because they served with credit during the Civil War, will be sent to Congress pending the return to Washington of the Secretary of War. Several questions concerning these nominations will have to be decided by Secretary Taft before they are sent to the Senate and, because of the ambiguity in the language of the act, it may yet be necessary to have a special act of Congress or a rider on the Army Appropriation bill of this year before these officers can obtain the pay of their advanced rank from the date of the passage of the act. The consensus of opinion at the War Department seems to be that the act gives these officers simply a promotion on the retired list and is not an appointment in any sense of the word. If Secretary Taft supports this view, which it will be remembered is that of the Attorney General, it will mean that officers promoted under the act of April 23, 1904, will not be given new commissions for their advanced rank. Even if it is held that these officers have been appointed and not promoted and if the Senate confirms them from the date of the passage of the act, it is very doubtful, in the opinion of the officials of the War Department, if the accounting officers of the Treasury Department will give them the back pay without an act of Congress. No one has any doubt that Congress intended that these officers should take rank from the date of the passage of the act or from the date they were actually promoted, but the wording of the act is thought ambiguous. The matter, as far as the War Department is concerned, will be settled immediately after the return of Secretary Taft. It is a great misfortune that these officers should have to suffer because of ambiguity in a legislative enactment, but there appears to be no help for it.

Incoming Senators and Representatives are showing the greatest interest in what the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has had to say about the ages of officers in the Navy. It has been a surprise to many of them to learn the facts. When Secretary Morton goes before the Committee to tell them what the Navy most urgently needs in the way of legislation he will have much to say about the advanced age of officers of command rank. Rear Admiral Converse, in whose report attention is first called to this serious question, will make a strong argument before the committees on the same subject. Because of the plain necessity for legislation tending to reduce this age by enabling officers to attain command rank at an earlier age, it is doubtful whether the fact that some officers will suffer by it can be considered by Congressmen as an objection.

LAUNCH OF THE TENNESSEE.

The new U.S. armored cruiser Tennessee, a vessel of 14,500 tons displacement, was launched from the yards of the Messrs. Cramps at Philadelphia on Dec. 3. No hitch of any kind occurred in the launching, and Miss Frasier, daughter of the Governor of Tennessee, performed the christening with a bottle of champagne. After the launch all the invited guests were entertained at luncheon in the mold loft of the works. Among the guests present were Admiral M. T. Endicott, Commander Reeves and Mrs. Reeves, Lieut. V. O. Chase, Comdr. A. B. Canaga and Lieut. Comdr. Parks and Lieut. J. W. Crawford, U.S.N.; Capt. Boutakoff, wife and two children, and Col. Raspopoff, of Russia; Commander Lar, Argentine naval attaché; Chief Constructor Capps, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Commander Takashita, Japanese naval attaché, and Chekib Bey, Turkish Minister.

The Tennessee is 502 feet in length, 71 feet 6 inches beam, 24 feet 6 inches draught and required to make a speed of 22 knots for four consecutive hours.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department has been informed that Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, U.S.N., assumed command of the Philippine Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, on Nov. 10, hoisting his flag on board the Rainbow. It is understood that Rear Admiral Train will make a tour of the archipelago as soon as possible after assuming the duties of his new position.

The detail of Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., for engineering duty on board the Baltimore, is in line with the avowed intention of the Secretary of the Navy to use the full powers of the Department for the purpose of supplying the ships in commission with efficient engineers to take the places of those former engineer officers who have been relegated to "Engineer duty only on shore," by the operations of the Personnel law. Lieutenant Wells had been ordered to the New Orleans, but those orders have been revoked and he will remain on board the Baltimore.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling has received many courtesies on his present visit to California. In his opinion the Government could well afford to spend \$500,000 to secure a permanent channel of sufficient depth for the heaviest battleships, at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Rear Admiral McCalla, the present commandant of the yard, believes that a sea wall built for five hundred yards would increase the current and scour the channel, keeping it clear of the silt which now obstructs it.

A shoal dangerous to navigation having been reported off Pernambuco, the acting commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Squadron has detailed the Castine to investigate the matter and to chart the shoal if found. The squadron was last reported at Bahia.

The naval coaling station at Bradford, R.I., is now in condition for use, and Civil Engr. R. E. Bakenhaus, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty at that point, relieving Civil Engr. G. A. McKay, U.S.N., who has been ordered to the Navy Department for duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

A boat from the Turkish corvette Mansura, manned by forty seamen, was sunk in the roadstead of Tripoli, Dec. 7. Nineteen of the crew were drowned.

Comdr. Stacy Potts, U.S.N., following a successful tour of duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been detached from that duty and ordered to report at the works of Moran Brothers, Seattle, Wash., for duty as inspector of machinery of vessels building at those works. This

assignment will relieve Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Burd, U.S.N., of considerable inspection work at Moran Brothers, but he will continue other duties at that point.

The south wing of the naval prison, under construction at Seaveys Island, opposite Portsmouth, N.H., is now well-nigh completed, but until the administration building and north wing are completed, the contract for which has not yet been given out, no prisoners can be sent to the present structure, as its heating and maintenance are dependent upon the buildings yet to be constructed. The prison, when completed, will have the appearance of an enormous castle, its score or more of castellated turrets and huge gray walls lending to that effect. At the coming session of Congress it is expected that sufficient money will be appropriated for the completion of the structure. The completed wing is 263 feet long, 52 feet wide and 65 feet high above the basement. The administration building, which will form the central portion of the prison, will be 76 feet square and 135 feet high. Each corner will be turreted to the roof line, surmounted with castellated battlements. Two of the turrets will have spiral staircases running to the top, with openings at each floor. The other turrets will contain elevators, lavatories, etc. The north wing will be of the same dimensions as the south, and when the entire prison is completed it will be 603 feet in length, the largest structure of its kind in the United States. In the center of each wing will be built a huge steel cage, each containing 320 cells arranged in double tiers, four stories high, 40 cells in a row. Each cell will contain a set bowl with running water and toilet. The kitchen will be equipped with the latest approved appliances for cooking for 1,200 men.

In a recent address before the Y.M.C.A. at Rochester, N.Y., Richmond Pearson Hobson, late U.S.N., said: "This American Navy supremacy is coming. It is in the mighty machinery of sociological evolution. It is destiny. I expect to see America hold dominion over the seas, our beautiful flag waving from mastsheads on all the waters of the earth, not for conquest or oppression, not even for any selfish national advantages, but waving at the command of heaven to establish and maintain peace, to extend liberty and justice and to make mercy universal."

On her preliminary run, Nov. 24, advices from Puget Sound, Washington, state that the torpedo boat Goldsborough damaged her machinery and sixty days will be required to again have her in shape for a trial run. The webbs supporting the lugs for side rods of thrust bearings are cracked on port and starboard sides it is said, and it will also be necessary to renew some copper piping in the fire rooms. On one of her runs it is reported that she made a speed of twenty-seven and seventy-hundredths knots per hour, her propellers making 350 revolutions per minute.

Because of the prevalence of contagious disease on board the United States cruiser *Prairie*, attached to the Atlantic training squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, the orders of the vessel sending her to Panama with five battalions of marines were revoked, and the cruiser *Yankee* substituted. The *Prairie* has been ordered to Port Royal instead, and has sailed from League Island for the South Carolina port.

THE NAVY

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of the Battleship Squadron.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. Arrived Dec. 8 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
ILLINOIS, Capt. John A. Rogers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAINE, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.
NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail care of Postmaster, New York city.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived Dec. 5 at Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.
TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived Dec. 8 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Reassigned Coast Squadron Dec. 6.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.
WHIFFLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Sailed Nov. 30 from Gibraltar for Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed Dec. 3 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Sailed Dec. 7 from Colon, R. of P., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Dec. 8 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Arrived Dec. 2 at the naval station, Culebra. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

UNITED STATES SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Capt. John M. Hawley in command. Send all mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
BROOKLYN, Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed Dec. 3 from Bahia, Brazil, for Port of Spain, Trinidad.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Quiltrough. Sailed Dec. 3 from Bahia, Brazil, for Port of Spain, Trinidad. Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Sailed Dec. 5 from Pernambuco, Brazil, for Port of Spain, Trinidad.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed Dec. 3 from Bahia, Brazil, for Port of Spain, Trinidad. Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby in command.
Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
OLYMPIA, Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Sailed Nov. 30 from Gibraltar for Barbadoes, W.I.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Sailed Nov. 30 from Gibraltar for Barbadoes, W.I.
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Sailed Nov. 30 from Gibraltar for Barbadoes, W.I.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city unless otherwise noted.
The New York, Bennington and Marblehead are scheduled to stop at Callao, Peru, Valparaiso, Chili and Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan on their way south. The dates of visits are uncertain.
NEW YORK (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. John J. Hunker. Sailed Dec. 8 from Panama, R. of P., for Coquimbo, Chili. Has been ordered to the navy yard, New York, to be placed out of commission.
The itinerary of the New York after parting from the squadron will be as follows: Leave Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, Dec. 24; arrive Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 4; arrive Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 14; arrive Santa Lucia, West Indies, Jan. 27.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Lucien Young. Sailed Dec. 8 from Panama, R. of P., for Coquimbo, Chili.
BOSTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Panama, R. of P. MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Sailed Dec. 8 from Panama, R. of P., for Coquimbo, Chili.
NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. At Panama, R. of P.
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At Port Angeles, Washington. Send mail to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed Nov. 25 from San Diego, Cal., for the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OREGON, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At Woosung, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Macao, China.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Hong Kong, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Arrived Dec. 5 at Shikwan, China.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger.
NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived Dec. 4 at Chefoo, China. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Sailed Dec. 7 from Hong Kong, China, for Chefoo, China.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. Arrived Nov. 23 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train.
RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, Lieut. Matt. H. Signor. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Arrived Dec. 3 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, S.I.
BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived Dec. 5 at Shanghai, China.
GENERAL ALVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At Shanghai, China.
NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. Sailed Dec. 4 from Chemulpo, Korea, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander-in-chief. MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of R. Adml. Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marx. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived Dec. 7 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. Sailed Dec. 5 from the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Dec. 3 at the navy yard Charleston, S.C. Address there.

YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Arrived Dec. 5 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Secombe, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. Arrived Nov. 24 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CHICAGO, Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Sailed Dec. 7 from Bahia, Brazil, for Montevideo, Uruguay. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

The following is the proposed itinerary of the cruise of the U.S.S. Chicago to the Straits of Magellan: Bahia, Brazil, arrive Dec. 4, leave Dec. 7; Montevideo, Uruguay, arrive Dec. 14, leave Dec. 17; Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, arrive Dec. 22, where Rear Admiral Goodrich will transfer his flag to this ship and go back to the Pacific. Mails sent care Postmaster, New York, will be forwarded as directed to Valparaiso, Chili, or Callao, Peru, up to Jan. 20. After Jan. 20 all letters should be addressed care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The ship's name should be plain on each letter.

CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Cruising off Conanicut Island. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CHICKSAW (tug). Navy yard New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Sailed Dec. 7 from Colon, R. of P., for Kingston, Jamaica.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Sailed Dec. 7 from Colon, R. of P., for Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

FERN. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears ordered to command. At the U.S. naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

GRANITE STATE. Sent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. / naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Sent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.

OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

OSCEOLA (tug), Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug) At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Bttn. Patrick Deery. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Chief Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN, Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Sailed Nov. 30 from Porto Delgada, Azores, for Hampton Roads, Va. Is en route navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to go out of commission. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SAMOSSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SILOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore ordered to command Jan. 15, 1905.

ALLIANCE, Lieut. Edwin H. De Lany. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

FRANKLIN, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is taking a short cruise and is now at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

WABASH, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Gunner James Donald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MANLY. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

WINSLOW. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Placed out of commission Dec. 7.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats:

BRICSSON, **FOOTE**, **DELONG**, **MACKENZIE**, **BAGLEY**, **BARNEY**, **BIDDLE**, **STOCKTON**, **THORNTON**, **WINN**, **RODGERS**, **WILKES**, **SOMERS**, **TINGEY**, **CUSHING**, **BAILEY**, **PORTER**, **SUBRICK**, and submarine **MOCCASIN**.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship).

Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. Sailed from San Francisco for a cruise on Oct. 6. Due at Callao, Nov. 21 or 22; leave Callao, Nov. 29; arrive Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 17-20, 1905; arrive San Francisco, March 1, 1905.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

The recess nominations of promotions and appointments in the Navy, all of which have heretofore appeared in the Army and Navy Journal at different periods, were sent to the Senate on Dec. 6. The list in brief is as follows:

Paul Morton, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Navy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Moody, appointed Attorney General.

To be rear admirals: Folger down to Converse.

To be captains: Blockinger down to Bowman.

To be commanders: Wood down to Gearing.

To be lieutenant commanders: Fahs down to Eberle.

To be lieutenants: Johnston to Lackey.

To be lieutenants (junior grade): Soule and Martin.

To be ensigns: Warrant, Machinist Burns, Warrant Machinist Densmore, Gunners Lyons, Hill, Daniels, Vanderbeck, Whitehead, Johnstone and Rorschach.

To be chaplains: Ryan W. Scott.

Assistant civil engineers: Frederick H. Cooke and Clinton D. Thurber.

Assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors from the list of July, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Evans, Roberts, Roberts and Adams.

Ensigns to be assistant naval constructors from the list of October, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Yates, Westervelt, Fisher, Richardson, Walsh, Hammer and Land.

Assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons: Peck, Smith, Iden, Seaman, Richardson, Asserson, Balch, and Fauntleroy.

To be assistant surgeons: Owens, Angwin, Mink, Porter, McLean, Grayson, Farwell, Cather, McDonnell, Smith, Clifford, Strite, Cole, jr., Vickery, Lando, and Nelson.

Gunners to be chief gunners: Kuhlwein, Cable, Applegate, Mackenzie, Fries, Watson, Shuttleworth, Lohman, Charrette, Jacobs, Johnson, Chiles and Phillips.

Carpenters to be chief carpenters: Barth, Helms, Shaw, Harte, Miller, Harding, Wren, Johnson, Kiley, Taylor, Haley, Boone, Gill, Bateson, Thompson, Yates, Freble, Bennett, Cool and Irlich.

To be chief boatswains in the Navy: Brooks, Larkin, J. F. Brooks, Gardner, Angus, Holden, Mullen, Whipkey, Brayton, Deery, Rochfort, Kane, Ohmsen, Moncrief, Duffy, Norcott, Sullivan, Murphy, Eycke, Benzon, Isaac, Anderson, Radcliffe and Rettig.

To be paymasters: Harris and Hatch.

To be assistant paymasters: Westlake, Helmicks, Hancock, Ade, Wrenshall, Crapo, Williamson and William N. Hughes.

Promotions in the Marine Corps: Creecy to be a 1st lieutenant; Berryman to be a colonel, and White to be a lieutenant colonel.

To be 2d lieutenants in the Marine Corps: Rossett, Vogel, Conger, and Horton.

G.O. 17, NOV. 14, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Calls the attention of all persons under the Navy Department to Section 1784 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the substance of which is embodied in Article 234 of the Navy Regulations, which relates to the acceptance of gifts and to soliciting contributions for gifts, or presents, or testimonials by or from persons in the Government employ for others in the same employ, all of which is strictly prohibited and made legally punishable by summary dismissal of both donors and receivers.

No person under the Navy Department shall himself receive any gift, present, or testimonial, nor shall he solicit or contribute to any fund the purpose of which may be to donate a gift, present, or testimonial to any other person in the Government service.

The Department also considers that it is an evasion of the spirit of this law to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of making such gift or present to a member of the immediate family of an officer of the naval service.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 2.—Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, appointed commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Training Squadron.

Capt. W. H. Beehler, commissioned a captain in the Navy from Nov. 23, 1904.

Comdr. T. F. Burdett, commissioned a commander in the Navy from Sept. 30, 1904.

Comdr. S. Potts, detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., Dec. 26, 1904, to Seattle, Wash., Jan. 2, 1905, for duty as inspector of machinery of vessels building for the Navy at Moran Brothers Company.

Comdr. H. C. Gearing, additional duty as equipment officer, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 12, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Burd, detached duty as inspector of machinery at works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash., and continue other duties.

Lieut. C. C. Bloch, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Nov. 8, 1904.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, upon the expiration of sick leave, to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment and observation.

Ensign D. P. Mannix, detached Kearsarge and wait orders.

DEC. 3.—Rear Admiral S. W. Terry, to be placed on the retired list of the Navy on Dec. 23, 1904, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 144 of the R.S.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Rodgers, to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., to League Island, Pa., for duty in charge of the Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign J. W. Timmons, at the expiration of sick leave, resume duties on board Kearsarge.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. Seaman, detached Wabash; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Naval Constr. J. D. Beuret, detached Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for duty as head of department of construction and repair of that yard.

Surg. W. M. Wheeler, detached Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to home and sick leave three months.

Col. F. H. Harrington, M.C., to be placed on the retired list of the U.S.M.C. from Dec. 8, 1904, in accordance with the provisions of Secs. 1243 and 1222 of the R.S.

Second Lieuts. H. N. Manney, jr., A. A. Racicot, J. R. N. Boyd, R. S. Kingsbury, T. D. Barber, H. T. Vulte, A. E. Randall, E. P. Dieter, F. A. Gardner, C. B. Matthews, S. W. Bogan, F. B. Garrett, and C. P. Meyer, appointed 2d lieutenants in U.S.M.C., from Dec. 3, 1904.

DEC. 4.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Blish, to Asiatic Station sailing from San Francisco, Cal., via steamer Mongolia, about Dec. 23, 1904.

Lieut. A. Buchanan, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Asst. Paymr. W. W. Lamar, detached Newark; to Wasp.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Alkire, appointed 2d assistant paymaster in the Navy from Nov. 30, 1904.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. T. Wright, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc., Dec. 20, 1904; to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., as assistant to the superintending constructor.

Gun. D. Hepburn, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to West Virginia for duty in the electrical department of that vessel.

War. Mach. G. W. Johnson, detached Kentucky; to home and thirty days' leave.

DEC. 6.—Comdr. A. B. Willits, detached duty as inspector of machinery at the works of the Neafe and Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., Dec. 15, 1904; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty in department of steam engineering of that yard.

Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Willits, report for duty at the works of the Neafe and Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9, 1904, with a view to relieving Commander Willits as inspector of machinery at those works upon his detachment, Dec. 15, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Alderdice, detached duty Wm. Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., in connection fitting out Pennsylvania, etc., and granted four months' sick leave from Dec. 7, 1904, with permission to leave the United States.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Williams, upon completion of course of instruction in the Compass Office, Washington, D.C., etc., to Prairie as navigator.

Act. Gun. B. Kelzinger, orders July 15, 1904, modified; detached Buffalo; to Asiatic Station via Solace.

Btsn. A. H. Hewson, orders July 20, 1904, modified; detached Buffalo; to Asiatic Station via Solace.

DEC. 7.—Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling, detached command of machinery at the works of the Neafe and Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., Dec. 20, 1904; to Iowa, Dec. 30, 1904.

Paymr. McG. R. Goldsborough, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., Dec. 31, 1904; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. J. D. Barber, to Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Dec. 15, 1904.

P.A. Paymr. R. Nicholson, detached Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc., Dec. 15, 1904; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 31, 1904.

Btsn. D. J. O'Connell, detached Alliance, Naval Base, Culebra, W.I.; to Gloucester.

Paymr. Ck. E. F. Deeds, appointed Dec. 6, 1904; duty Marblehead.

Paymr. Ck. J. J. Cunningham, appointment dated Aug. 17, 1903, duty on board Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., revoked.

Paymr. Ck. O. F. Cato, appointment dated June 20, 1904, duty on board Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., revoked.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., December 7, 1904.

Second Lieut. W. E. Smith, M.C., to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White, Monterey; to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Comdr. L. D. Miner, Monterey; to Cavite Station.

War. Mach. R. G. Van Ness, Monterey; to Cavite Station.

Gun. W. H. Walker, Monterey; to Cavite Station.

Asst. Paymr. J. A. Bull, Frolic; to Cavite Station.

Asst. Paymr. J. R. Hornberger, Chauncey; to Cavite Station.

P.A. Paymr. E. C. Gudgey, Monterey; to home.

Paymr. Ck. G. E. Yeager, Monterey; to home.

Comdr. J. B. Collins, command Rainbow; to home.

P.A. Paymr. A. Hovey-King, Cavite Station; to First Torpedo Flotilla for duty on board Chauncey.

Btsn. D. Montague, New Orleans; to Mohican.

Comdr. H. Hutchins, command Monterey; to command Rainbow.

Ensign D. C. Bingham, Frolic; to Cincinnati.

Midshipman A. B. Reed, Mohican; to Frolic.

DEC. 8.—Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, retired, to report to the Secretary, Department of Commerce and Labor, Wash., for duty in connection with steamboat inspection service, 10th Inspection District.

Comdr. J. E. Roller, relieved duty as ordnance officer, navy yard, Norfolk, Jan. 2, and continue other duties.

Comdr. D. H. Mahan, to navy yard, Norfolk, Jan. 2, duty as ordnance officer of that yard.

Lieut. L. R. De Steigner, to naval recruiting station, New York.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, to Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Surg. J. F. Urie, sick leave extended three months from Dec. 9.

Paymr. Ck. C. L. Carter, resignation accepted to take effect Dec. 10.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 30.—Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, proceed without delay to New York Navy Yard, for duty to command company organized for service on Isthmus of Panama.

DEC. 3.—Capt. Robert McM. Dutton, granted sick leave for six months from and including Dec. 6, 1904.

DEC. 6.—Second Lieut. Daniel W. Blake, granted sick leave of absence for two months.

DEC. 7.—Lieut. Col. Paul St. Clair Murphy, having reported in person to the brigadier general, commandant, proceed to New York, N.Y., assume charge of recruiting district with headquarters at 109 West street, relieving Col. Otway C. Berryman.

Col. Otway C. Berryman, upon being relieved by Lieut. Col. Paul St. Clair Murphy, detached from duty in charge of recruiting district with headquarters at 109 West street, New York, N.Y., will proceed to his home, reporting arrival and address.

First Lieut. Frank C. Lander, detached on Dec. 21, 1904, from Camp Heywood, St. Louis, Mo., assume charge of recruiting district with headquarters in St. Louis.

Capt. Alexander S. Williams, detached Dec. 21, 1904, from Camp Heywood, break camp, and proceed with detachment to Annapolis, Md., upon arrival turn said detachment over to C.O. of that post. This duty completed, proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty at marine barracks there.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

DEC. 1.—Second Lieut. A. H. Buhner is granted twenty-nine days' leave.

DEC. 2.—Chief Engr. J. E. Jefferies is relieved from inspection duty in Baltimore, and is ordered to temporary duty on the Wissahickon.

DEC. 3.—Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker, is detached from duty before the engineer board, and is ordered to temporary duty in New York.

DEC. 6.—Capt. S. E. Maguire is granted two days' leave. First Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs is detached from the Tuscarora, and is ordered to the Onondaga.

Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton is ordered to New York city and Bayonne, N.J., for duty in connection with the life saving service.

DEC. 7.—Second Lieut. J. L. Maher is granted forty days' leave.

Chief Engr. E. A. Jack is granted thirty days' leave.

Chief Engr. S. T. Taylor is ordered to temporary duty on the Guthrie.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 6, 1904.

The Naval Academy football team has elected Midshipman Douglas Legate Howard, of the present second class as captain for next season. He succeeds Louis C. Farley, of Massachusetts, who will graduate in February. Howard is the son of Comdr. Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., and was appointed from Illinois. Howard has played on the team for two seasons at end. In his plebe year he was substitute end. He did most of the punting for the team this season, and played a star game against West Point. He is twenty years old, weighs 170 pounds and is five feet eleven inches in height. It is thought that the manager of the team will be Lawrence M. Ewell, son of Mr. Thomas J. Ewell, of Baltimore. Prof. Paul Dashiell, of the Naval Academy, who was head coach this year, will probably hold the same position next season.

The midshipmen football players were entertained at a luncheon given by the Superintendent and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, at their residence in the Naval Academy, at the conclusion of the hop on Saturday night. In the afternoon the players were given a reception by the Commandant of Midshipmen and Mrs. Charles J. Badger.

The rowing season next spring promises to be an unusually interesting one. Midshipman Henderson, manager of the crew, has already arranged for a race with the Yale crew on the Severn river, May 6, and if nothing interferes the crew will row four races, something unusual for any crew. It is expected the Pennsylvania, Georgetown and Columbia will row on May 13, 20, 27, respectively. The Pennsylvania and Georgetown races will be four cornered events, each institution rowing their varsity and freshmen against the first and second eights. The services of Mr. Richard Glendon, of the Boston Athletic Association, have been engaged for the coming season as coach. Mr. Glendon developed a winning eight for Annapolis last season. Midshipman Sherwood A. Taffinder is captain of the crew.

Midshipman Charles Conway Harrigan, of New York, of the second class, manager of the Academy baseball team, has announced the schedule of games to be played the coming season. The schedule contains fifteen games, the opening contest being with Columbia University, of Washington, on March 25. Trinity and North Carolina are new teams on the Annapolis list. The season will close on May 29 with the big game of the season, West Point, to be played at West Point. A feature of the coming season will be the presence of the baseball squad of Harvard University, which has been granted the use of the Academy diamond for practice. The Harvard games with the middies will be on April 17-22. The complete schedule is as follows: March 25, Columbia University; April 1, Pennsylvania State College; April 8, University of Virginia; April 15, University of North Carolina; April 17, Bucknell; April 18, Harvard; April 20, Harvard scrubs and Navy second team; April 22, Syracuse; April 26, Trinity College; April 20, Maryland Agricultural College; May 3, Dickinson; May 10, Maryland Athletic Club; May 11, St. John's College; May 13, Georgetown; May 20, West Point.

For violating about two weeks ago the liberty privileges extended to them, two midshipmen of the third class have been severely punished. Each has been given 100 demerits, has been sent to the ship Santee for the remainder of the academic year and will lose his vacation next September. Besides, they were placed in coventry for five days. By signing a statement that they desired to attend a hop, midshipmen are given time after dancing to see their ladies to their home, after which they must return to the Academy. The two middies in question signed the book, but after staying a short while at the hop left the Academy ground and stayed the rest of the time in Annapolis.

The register of the graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis which is issued every five years, has made its appearance and is being sent to the members of the Graduates' Association. It contains the names of every graduate of the academy, his present whereabouts, and a record of the proceedings of the annual reunions of the association.

Mr. Thomas Basil, of Annapolis, who was living here at the time the Naval Academy was established in 1845, confirms the conclusion that has been reached that the ancient graveyard, discovered while excavating for the foundation of an extension of the midshipmen's new quarters, was that of the soldiers of old Fort Severn, which was an Army post from 1802 to 1845. Mr. Basil states that at the time of the establishment of the Naval Academy, the barracks of the fort were in two buildings, located near the southeast end of Stribling Row, facetiously called respectively "The Abbey," and "Rowdy Row." When the fort was turned over to the academy, these buildings were removed bodily into Annapolis, and were located on Governor's street, where they stood until the last addition to the academy, when they were demolished to make room for the handsome row of houses erected as officers' quarters.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, 1904.

The Departmental Athletic Tournament has come and gone and was a very successful meeting. The program for the first day, Nov. 17, began at nine a.m., with the trial heats of the 100-yard dash in which there were thirty-five entries. The track and field were not quite all that could be desired as a few days previously heavy rain fell. The soil on which the track was laid out is a sandy clay and was a little sticky. Another undesirable feature was that part of the track was up hill and part down hill, but this cannot be avoided and was as fair for one as for another of the contestants. All other military duties in the department were suspended and as many soldiers from near by posts came here as could get away on pass. The people lined the hill near the athletic field and crowded the grand stand and rows of chairs placed for their accommodation. The 3d Band, Art. Corps, furnished music every forenoon of the tournament and the 21st Inf. Band played every afternoon for the baseball games. Arrangements were made at the club for the entertainment of officers, their friends and families, and in the Barrack buildings for the entertainment of the athletes and their friends. The 100-yard dash was run in five squads, the winners running in the final heats the second day. The second event, putting of the sixteen-pound shot, was won by Private Coffman, Co. M, 13th Inf., thirty-two feet nine inches. The next event was the 220-yard run and was won by Musician Kip, 24th Battery, F.A., in twenty-seven seconds. The running high jump was won by Corporal Hunt, 65th Co., C.A. The 880-yard run, which aroused much enthusiasm, was won by Corporal Haynes, Co. I, 15th Inf., in two minutes and fourteen seconds; preliminary heats of the 120-yard hurdle and the running broad jump followed. In the afternoon a baseball game was played between the 15th Infantry team, from the Presidio of Monterey, and the 4th Cavalry team, which resulted in a victory for the Infantry men.

Nov. 18 was bright and clear and the crowd came early. The Batteries of Field Artillery gave an exhibition drill to open the exercises, then followed the trial heats of the 220-yard hurdle, the regimental relay race, the finals of the 100-yard dash, 120-yard and 220-yard hurdle race, and the mounted relay race between ten men each, from Troops E, F, G, and H, 4th Cav., and the 1st, 5th, and 24th Batteries, F.A. In the afternoon occurred one of the snappiest and best games of baseball ever seen on a Presidio diamond, between the 13th Infantry and the Artillery team, from the Presidio. Seven innings were

played before either side scored a run and the end of the game found the Presidio team winners.

The third day of the contests, Nov. 19, Saturday, opened with a game of football between the Fort Baker eleven and the Presidio team, which resulted in a tie score of 9 to 0. The wall scaling contest and drivers contest between the 1st, 5th, and 24th Batteries, F.A., followed, and in the afternoon the sports closed with a game of baseball for the championship of the Department, and a handsome blue pennant, donated by Pasquale & Son, San Francisco. The Presidio baseball team won the final game of the series.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore reviewed and inspected the personnel of the garrison proper on the golf links the day before Thanksgiving Day and spent the forenoons of the first three days this week inspecting the quarters, storehouses, submarine mine school, and the Batteries.

The Bachelor Officers' Mess, of the 21st Inf., in the Cantonment, entertained all the other bachelors of that regiment on Thanksgiving Day, by giving them a fine dinner. All of the companies at the Presidio were regaled with unusually good dinners on that day.

Lieut. G. B. G. Hanna, A.C., left the post to-day for a three months' detail at Point Bonita, in charge of a small detachment of men from Fort Baker, who are mounting and caring for the ordnance at that place, pending the completion of barracks and quarters there, which are now about to be constructed. Lieut. S. C. Cardwell, whom Lieutenant Hanna relieves, returns to his post at Fort Miley.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Kellond left San Francisco last Friday for their new home at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where their regiment, the 19th Infantry, is now stationed. Major W. S. Alexander, Art. Corps, whose resignation was accepted by the War Department, leaves the Presidio to-morrow for San Francisco, where he expects to make his home for some time to come. It is understood that he will soon engage in business either here in San Francisco or in some Eastern city.

The bodies of Capt. C. E. Russell, 8th Inf., and of Lieut. Rowland Whitely, Philippine Scouts, were buried with full military honors in the Presidio National Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The 10th Company, Coast Art., Capt. H. T. Patten commanding, furnished the escort and firing party and Chaplain P. J. Hart, Art. Corps, officiated.

Col. J. J. O'Connell, 30th Inf., and wife and daughter, are guests at the Occidental Hotel in the city.

Great interest is being manifested in the tea to be given to-morrow afternoon in the hop room, for the benefit of the deceased's work in the general hospital. The orchestra of the 3d Band, Art. Corps, will furnish the music. All Army people realize that Mrs. Lincoln's work is of great benefit to the soldiers and the success of the tea is assured.

Major B. H. Randolph, A.C., who has been so critically ill at the general hospital, now goes out on the veranda when the day is warm and bright for an airing. He does not walk himself, he is understood, but is just able to be out in the air. His mother is lying critically ill in the major's quarters, No. 5 Presidio.

Lieut. R. F. Metcalfe, Asst. Surg., and Dr. A. R. Hull sailed for Manila on duty as medical officers of the Logan to-day.

The officers and ladies of Fort Baker gave a very enjoyable hop last Monday evening, complimentary to three young ladies who are about to leave our shores. The orchestra from the Presidio furnished the music.

Lieut. E. P. Rockhill, Asst. Surg., is able to perform duty once more after a three weeks' confinement to his quarters on account of an accidental strain.

The officers of the post and Infantry Cantonment have organized a baseball team which goes to the Presidio of Monterey to-morrow to play the officer's team there. They expect to return Sunday.

Gen. P. J. Cleary, U.S.A., retired, who was formerly in the medical corps, was a visitor at the general hospital yesterday.

Word has been received that the 5th Battery, F.A., is to sail on the next transport for the Philippine Islands. The changes of the date of sailing from Feb. 1 to Dec. 31, on the 1st of January falls on Sunday. Capt. Hayden, the Battery commander, expects to take his family with him. The two lieutenants assigned to the Battery are Lieut. O. G. Collins and Lieut. C. W. Neal.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 5, 1904.

It took eleven youngsters, several of whom were no bigger than a minute, to win the only football victory credited to a Fort Riley team this season. The match was played on the Artillery parade ground on Saturday afternoon with a similar eleven from the nearby city, and resulted in a score of 13 to 12 in favor of the post team.

The remarkable weather that prevailed for the past few weeks came to an abrupt close on Friday evening, when a cold north wind descended upon this section, and the temperature fell far below the freezing point. Tennis, polo and baseball have all been put aside for the present, while visions of a perpetual summer have as suddenly faded. Snow has been sifting down for the past two days.

The 35th Field Battery, with Capt. W. S. McNair in command, arrived in the post about 7:30 on Saturday night, having completed its itinerary, and marched 217 miles in thirteen days. The battery left the post Nov. 21, and marched through the following cities and towns: Chapman, Abilene, Salina, Lindsborg, McPherson, Mound Ridge, Newton, Peabody, Marion, Antelope, Herrington, and Enterprise. Thanksgiving day was passed in Salina. The most perfect weather imaginable was experienced throughout the trip. Although the nights were somewhat cool, the days were warm and balmy, the temperature sometimes reaching summer heat during the middle of the day. The sight of a field battery proved a great novelty to the majority of the citizens in the district through which the organization passed, and the members were the cynosure of all eyes whether in camp or on the road. The battery's itinerary was announced in the papers so their arrival in each town was not a surprise, and they received hospitable treatment. On occasions, drills were given and salutes fired for the benefit of the townspeople. Visitors in camp were courteously treated and their many questions answered to the best of everyone's ability. As an object lesson to the people, a practice march of such a character cannot fail to prove instructive in countless ways. The command returned a remarkably healthy and bronzed set of men.

Capt. C. H. McNeil, adjutant, Artillery Post, and Mrs. McNeil rejoined last week from the East, where they have been for the past two months and a half.

A board composed of Major C. A. Varnum, 9th Cav., Capt. G. W. Gatchell, Art. Corps, and Capt. W. H. McCormack, 9th Cav., was in session last week for the purpose of appraising the stock of the post exchange in order that the troops of the 9th Cavalry might be admitted to membership. A new counter and fixtures in the grocery department of the exchange add greatly to its appearance, and permit of a much better display of merchandise. This department will compare with any first-class store of like character in any large city. The exchange keeps ten employees busy and is an institution of which the post may well be proud. Capt. F. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., is post exchange officer and has an able assistant in the person of his steward, Mr. George Farinhy.

The concert in the post theater on Saturday evening by the Boston Musical Quartette pleased a large audience. The prisoners, under guard, were given the privilege of enjoying the evening.

The combined class for instruction in quartermaster harness and transportation, training and detrainning, which includes officers of the 3d class of the Field Artillery

and Cavalry, assembled for the first time in the quartermaster's corral on Saturday morning. Capt. Leon A. Roudies, Q.M., is the instructor.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., is the guest of Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 9th Cav. The mumps have invaded the quarters of Chief Musician Gung'l, 9th Cav., and his domicile is in quarantine in consequence. Brig. Gen. J. G. Tilford, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Tilford arrived on Friday afternoon from Fisher's Island, N.Y., for an extended visit with Capt. and Mrs. George H. Cameron.

The Artillery command commenced the moving of about 400 cords of wood from the maneuver camp site on the Pawnee Flats to the post this morning. This will obviate the necessity of sending a guard to that vicinity daily.

It is a custom in the 9th Cavalry, when a vacancy exists in the regimental non-commissioned staff, to examine applicants for the position. Squadron Sergt. Major Benjamin Lafferty, Sergt. Frank Clinton and Corp. G. A. Brooks, have been undergoing examination for quartermaster sergeant, which was vacated by Sergeant Jordan, appointed post quartermaster sergeant.

The two robberies of the Artillery sub-exchange, less than two months ago, have been traced to Privates Grafton and Phelps of the 7th Field Battery, and those worthies are now in the main guardhouse awaiting a long sentence. The facts of the burglaries, when considerable merchandise and cash were secured, were suppressed with a view to catching the offenders unawares. The method proved successful, for it was an attempt on the part of the thieves to sell some of their plunder, that led to their detection.

The members of the officers' club held their annual meeting in the new club rooms on Saturday evening. Routine business was dispensed with and polo matters were actively discussed. This sport promises to be in great favor next season as many have come out for practice.

The monthly pistol competition in the Artillery command on the 28th of last month proved a walk over for the 20th Battery. Private S. Cupp, of that battery had the highest individual score, which was 173. The following is the standing of the batteries: 20th Battery, 800; 6th Battery, 770; 19th Battery, 757. The 20th Field Battery will receive a consignment of thirty-seven horses for draft and saddle horses, as a part of its complement of sixty, which number is required to put in on the footing of a horse battery.

Major Henry M. Andrews and Capt. O. I. Straub, E. F. McGlathlin, H. C. Schumm and J. P. Hains, Art. Corps, who arrived on Sunday from Fort Leavenworth, witnessed the firing of the new rapid fire field pieces on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, between two and three hundred rounds being fired for their benefit. Different methods of fire were employed, the 7th Battery with the new equipment doing some remarkably fine shooting. The visitors left during the middle of the week for their proper station.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 5, 1904.

The gymnasium at this garrison took on a military aspect in every respect last Friday evening, the occasion being a welcoming hop and reception to the officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry, who recently arrived at the garrison from Fort Myer, Va., by the officers and ladies already at the fort. It was a sort of union of the entire regiment of officers and the ladies of the 15th Cavalry, this being the first time that all had been together. The decorations were most tastefully arranged, with the national colors, troop and battery guidons, signal flags, sabers, etc. The 15th Cavalry orchestra, who furnished the music for the well balanced order of twenty dances, were at the end of the hall, behind the garrison flag. The guests were received by Mrs. Alex. Rodgers, Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, Mrs. Joseph T. Clark and Mrs. John Conklin. The guests enjoyed delicious and choice refreshments, served by caterers from Burlington. It was a late hour when the hop was over, and it will go down in the history of the garrison as one of its most important and enjoyable social events. The officers and ladies who were present and now at the post were: Col. and Mrs. W. M. Wallace, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alex. Rodgers, Major and Mrs. J. C. Gresham and the Misses Gresham, Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, Major and Mrs. J. T. Clark, Miss Loughborough, Major E. E. Gayle and Miss Emily Gayle, Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Miss Edith Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. John E. McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. Leroy Eltinge, Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hickok, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Julian R. Lindsey, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Smithers, Capt. John A. Ryan, F. J. Koester, Kenzie W. Walker, G. C. Barnhardt and F. W. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman, Lieut. and Mrs. Christian Briand, Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Pickett, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Robbins and Mrs. Beattie Robbins, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Tremaine, 1st Lieut. Francis Cameron, Warren Dean, Ben Lear, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Barriger, Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Gardener, Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge and Mrs. Walter Saben, 2d Lieut. Scott Baker, C. S. Blakely, Charles Burnette, V. S. Foster, M. G. Holliday, A. J. Lynch, W. P. Mangum, Jr., I. S. Martin, David Mc. McKell, C. R. Norton, W. M. Overton, S. W. Robertson, F. A. Ruggles, Veterenarians Fred Foster, W. R. Grutzman and C. J. Willgaus. The Burlington guests were Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, Gen. and Mrs. T. S. Peck and Miss Theodora Peck, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Brownell.

The contract for furnishing the post with electric lights, interior and exterior, the amount of work involving \$20,000, was awarded to the Northern Electric Company, of Burlington. They competed with the largest electrical concerns in the East, and the people of the post are pleased to learn that a concern in the city near the post secured the contract. They specify ninety working days to complete the work.

Regimental Sergt. Major Pierre Buerkle, 15th Cav., is confined to the hospital, critically ill with pneumonia. Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins, Med. Dept., and son, John L., and the doctor's mother, Mrs. Beattie Robbins, arrived at the garrison Thursday evening from Fort Terry, N.Y.

A very interesting article on the growth of this garrison appears in the Free Press (Burlington), of Dec. 3.

Thomas D. Barber, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barber, of Burlington, has qualified for appointment as 2d Lieutenant of the Marine Corps. The people of Vermont are much pleased to see the number of appointments that have of late been made both in the Marine Corps and in the Army of Vermont young men. Allan Rawson Williams, of Jericho, Vt., has been appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Army, assigned to the 24th Infantry, and ordered to this post for temporary duty. The Sons of the American Revolution at their meeting, held in Montpelier last week, accepted the offer of Mrs. W. J. Van Patten to present his part of the land known as "Indian Rock," on the Ethan Allen farm, with the proviso that a suitable memorial tower be erected to the memory of Gen. Ethan Allen. Funds will be provided, and it is expected that the next Fourth of July will witness the dedication of this tower to this famous Vermont general of the Revolutionary war. Again Vermonters are to the front in patriotism.

A large number of men at this post have of late been signifying their intention to fit themselves for the examination for commissions. The matter was brought to the attention of Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., and as a result a school for these men has been established, which has an attendance of sixteen men. Capt. Leroy

Eltinge is instructor in mathematics; Capt. Henry D. Smithers, in administration and drill; Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, in military, international and constitutional law; Lieut. David Mc. McKell, in history.

The bout scheduled between Sergt. Wiley K. Burnett, Troop K, 15th Cav., and Pvt. John Logan, 15th Cav., has been declared off, as the commanding officer did not approve of the plan. Lieut. Charles Burnett, 15th Cav., has been appointed superintendent of athletics at this post.

Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Miss Edith Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieuts. Warren Dean and Clifton Norton, composed a delightful theater party that witnessed the performance of Paula Edwards in "Winnome Winnie," at the Strong in Burlington, Saturday evening. Lieutenant Norton had the party as guests at supper after the play.

The 1st and 3d Squadrons, 15th Cav., will be issued the new olive-drab overcoats this week.

Mrs. F. J. Koester arrived at the garrison yesterday morning from Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Henry D. Smithers had as their guests at a dinner party last Friday evening, Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick and Lieut. Warren Dean.

Mrs. Teresa Dean, who has been visiting her son at the post, has returned to New York city. Mrs. Dean is "The Widow" of Town Topics. During her stay at this post she gathered information which resulted in her publishing in last week's issue of that paper a story on this garrison, "The Widow at an Army Post," which was read with much interest by her large circle of friends here, and which created a very favorable impression.

Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., left the post Saturday noon, and Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., yesterday noon, for Fort Banks, Mass., where they are members of a G.C.M., in the case of Major Fred Foster, Art. Corps. Lieut. W. W. Whitside, 15th Cav., left Tuesday for New York and yesterday returned, accompanied by Mrs. Whitside and her two daughters, and Miss Marie Dolan, who is to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Whitside. Lieut. Richard B. Going's condition is much improved. Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, who is under treatment at the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, is also showing a marked improvement. Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Shaw at Fort Adams, R.I., and at Worcester, Mass., has arrived at this garrison.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 2, 1904.

At 9:30 on Saturday last the monthly athletic field sports were held on the ground immediately in the rear of the officers' quarters. The list was not a long one, and was completed by noon. The first contest was a 120-yard hurdle race with ten flights of 3-foot 6-inch hurdles. This was followed by a mounted wrestling contest of members of the Artillery. Next an equipment race in which the Infantry only contested, followed by a 440-yard run. The wall scaling contest closed the games.

Gen. C. Williams and Major Robert K. Evans are now in Tacoma on business connected with the Government, and will not return until the first of next week.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank Taylor spent their Thanksgiving in Seattle at the home of their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Stout of that city.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, made his first review of the 1st Battery. Capt. Louis Wendel, since it has occupied its fine new armory, on the evening of Dec. 6, a large crowd of spectators being present. The battery paraded dismounted and made a fine appearance in every respect, the manual of the sabre being especially worthy of comment, and demonstrated the thorough training of recruits. Guard duty was effectively performed, with Lieut. S. Elkan as officer of the day. Following the review, Captain Wendel decided to form the battery into a miniature battalion of three batteries for evening parade. Captain Wendel acted as major, Lieutenant Elkan as adjutant, and Sergeant Jansen as sergeant major. Lieut. M. Seyfried commanded the 1st Battery, Lieut. Henry A. Nickel the 2d, and Lieut. Louis Wendel, jr., the 3d, and all the officers acquitted themselves in their new positions with the greatest credit. In the parade the flag was lowered at retreat, and the evening gun was not forgotten. Following this pretty ceremony there was dancing to the music of the 1st Battery Band, under Prof. J. Lauermann and General Roe, and special guests were entertained in Captain Wendel's room. With General Roe was Mrs. Roe, who was presented with a beautiful bouquet by the captain. Officers of the general's staff present were: Lieut. Col. G. A. Wingate, Col. W. H. Chapin, Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland, G. Hurry, and J. H. Stearns, jr., Majors F. T. Leigh and R. K. Prentice. Other special guests were: Brevet Major David Wilson, 2d Battery; Major W. B. Hotchkiss, Capt. R. J. Daly and Lieut. W. A. Kenny, 22d Regiment; Major A. R. Jarrett, 13th Regiment; Capt. J. R. Foley, 69th, and Captain Stuart, 9th Regiment. A handsome souvenir, representing two miniature golf sticks in a bag, which could be used as hat pins, was presented during the collation to the ladies accompanying the special guests. General Roe and also Mrs. Roe, expressed themselves highly pleased at the military ceremonies and with the new armory.

Col. A. L. Kline, 14th, N.Y., has invited Adjutant General Henry to review his command some night between Christmas and New Year's. It is not unlikely, it is said, that fresh charges may be preferred by Colonel Kline against Major Mitchell, who was recently tried by G.C.M., for sending a document reflecting upon his C.O., over the latter's head, contrary to regulations. Had the charges against the major been properly drawn up in the first place, he could have been tried upon three separate charges. As it was, the most important allegations against Major Mitchell could not be considered by the court.

Co. H, of the 12th, N.Y., will hold a ball at Turn Hall, in East 86th street, on Feb. 2, and Co. E will hold a ball at the armory on Feb. 11.

Co. A, 22d, N.Y., will hold a dance at the armory on Dec. 12.

Co. F, 2d Regiment of Illinois National Guard, Captain Satterfield, was in response to a telegraphic request for troops from the Sheriff of Franklin county, ordered on Nov. 26 to proceed with his command to Benton and there report to Sheriff Stein, assist in preserving the peace and act in strict subordination to the Sheriff.

In order to settle a number of doubtful points in the revised Drill Regulations for Infantry, arrangements have been made by the District of Columbia Militia, to have Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d U.S. Inf. (General Staff), lecture the commissioned officers as a class or by classes on the knotty points. Every effort will be made to secure the enactment, as soon as possible after the beginning of Congress of the bill to reorganize the D.C.N.G. In view of the fact that the committee in a favorable report on this bill remarked that speedy action is extremely desirable, it is hoped that the measure will become law without delay.

"As regards the annual allowance to officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard," says the Inquirer of Philadelphia, "this is second in importance only to that of proper armories. In a service like that of the organized militia no good reason can be advanced against helping the officers. The enlisted men are provided for in every particular and are under no expense, while from the moment a man becomes an officer his expenditures begin

and continue so long as he remains in the Service. At least \$75.00 per year should be allowed each officer to be expended for purely military necessities, such as uniforms and equipments and standard text-books." This also applies to officers in other States, and even officers of the New York National Guard who receive an annual uniform allowance of from \$30 to \$50, are complaining that the amount is far too small for the expenditures they have been frequently called upon to make owing to changes in uniforms. In fact the increased cost to officers of the National Guard, due to changes in uniform is getting to be a very serious matter. It prevents many a competent man from gaining promotion, and has forced not a few officers to resign. In the future it will be much harder to obtain good officers than in the past, because the Service is getting too costly.

The Minnesota National Guard Association will meet at the State Capitol, St. Paul, on Dec. 23, 1904.

Headquarters of the First Regiment, Maryland, N.G., at Hagerstown, Col. Charles A. Little, commanding, were inspected on Nov. 30 by Col. Charles D. Gaither, A.G. and acting I.G., First Brigade, Maryland, and Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired. They found the books and records of the headquarters neatly and accurately kept. In the evening Co. B was inspected. Thirty-six men were present, four being absent with leave. The result of the inspection was most gratifying to the inspecting officers, who found everything in perfect shape. Captain Fisher seemed to be very much pleased with the showing made by the company and he was warmly congratulated by the inspectors. During their visit to Hagerstown, Colonel Gaither and Captain Baird were the guests of Colonel Little.

Second Lieut. A. L. Webb, of the 47th N.Y., has resigned on account of business.

Lieut. J. H. Ingraham, battalion adjutant of the 23d N.Y., will be appointed regimental adjutant, vice Hamilton, who is going on the staff of General McLeer, as inspector. First Serg. C. M. Ward, of Co. E, and 1st Serg. John R. Sawyer, of Co. F, have been elected 2d lieutenants. The regimental band will hold a concert in January.

The official inspection of the 13th, N.Y., will be made on the evening of Feb. 27. Comptroller Grout will review the regiment on Dec. 29.

The Third Battery, N.Y., will hold a dance at its armory on the evening of Dec. 30.

The fall games of the 12th, N.Y., held in the armory Dec. 3, were very successful. The competitions were spirited. The most exciting event was the 880-yard run for members of the regiment, which went to L. Donaway, of Co. G, after a heart breaking race. He won by a scant foot. The cycle races brought about the usual spills, but no one was seriously hurt.

Col. George C. Fox, of the 74th, N.Y., having served twenty-five years in the National Guard, will be commissioned a brigadier general on Dec. 13, during a review by Adjutant General Henry. With General Henry will come several high militia officers. Others will be officers from Fort Porter, from the 65th, N.Y., and from some of the separate companies in the fourth brigade.

The Sinking Fund Commission, of New York City, have adopted a resolution, concurring with one already adopted by the Armory Board, requesting the Board of Estimate to authorize an extension of the 13th, N.Y., armory in Brooklyn. The extension is to give the regiment additional drill space, and it is estimated will cost some \$200,000.

Colonel Kline, 14th, N.Y., has appointed Judge M. E. G. Higginbotham as commissary on his staff. He has previously been serving as battalion adjutant. The officers of the regiment have formed a fencing class.

Drills by battalion in the 23d, N.Y., will be held on Dec. 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, and 22. A regimental drill will be held on Jan. 4.

Mr. P. Constantine, who formerly served as a drum major in the U.S.M.C., and was on duty in China during the joint expedition against the boxers, has been appointed drum major of the 47th, N.Y.

The total strength of the organized militia of the United States on October 1, 1904, as shown by this report of the Military Secretary, is 8,806 officers and 107,132 enlisted men.

The military staff of Governor Odell gave a dinner to Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry at the University Club, New York City, Dec. 3. Besides the guests of the evening Governor Odell was present. A large silver loving cup was presented to the adjutant general by the other members of the staff. The cup was inscribed: "Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry, from his fellow members of the staff of Governor B. E. Odell, Dec. 2, 1904." It was presented to the adjutant general by Lieut. Col. Charles H. Sherrill.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., will review the 47th, N.Y., in its armory in Brooklyn in January next.

The officers of the 12th, N.Y., will hold their annual dinner at the University Club, New York City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 10.

Company E, 8th Inf., of Massachusetts, has been disbanded, because it fell below the standard of efficiency.

The 9th N.Y. has held very successful battalion drills under Majors Walton and Byrne, and the progress made in the revised drill regulations was very satisfactory. The board of officers have presented the widow of Major G. T. Lorigan with a set of resolutions on his death.

The officers and men of the 23d N.Y. will listen to a lecture on the evening of Dec. 12, by Col. E. E. Britton. Colonel Britton's subject will be "Use of Troops in Civil Disorder, from the Legal and Tactical Standpoints."

First Serg. George Hearn, of Co. C, 23d N.Y., has been unanimously elected 2d lieutenant. Mid-winter athletic games will be held at the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 16, and dancing will follow. A most attractive program has been prepared. Co. A, Captain Murphy, will hold a dance at the armory Dec. 12.

The team of the 71st N.Y. will have a new captain the coming season, Major W. H. Linson having been elected to the position.

GENERAL STORY, U.S.A., REVIEWS 13th N.G.N.Y.

Brig. Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A., chief of Artillery, who reviewed the 13th N.Y., in command of Col. David E. Austen, in the armory on the evening of Dec. 2, was delighted with the exhibition he witnessed, and publicly praised the regiment and its commander. Other officers of the Army, Navy, and National Guard present, also spoke highly of the work of the 13th, which was certainly remarkably good, especially as it was its first public appearance under the new drill regulations.

The regiment had a large turnout, over 700 officers and men taking part in the review, for which the command was equalized into twelve companies of twenty-eight solid files each, in three battalions, commanded respectively by Majors Turpin, Davis and Ashley. In the parade each of the companies presented its full strength, showing the needs of more drill space. The Armory Board has approved the request for 100 additional feet of floor space in the rear, which will cost some \$200,000, and the sinking fund commission has also approved an appropriation for the work.

The regiment, under the direction of Regimental Adjutant Thomas R. Fleming, was very handsomely formed in line of masses, and then Colonel Austen, after warming the men up a little with the manual, put the regiment on the march in column of squads, and showed it off to great advantage in a short regimental drill in close column movements.

The regiment was then again formed in line of masses

for the review by General Story, who was accompanied by twenty-one officers, the largest honorary staff of Army officers ever seen at an armory review in this State, or, perhaps, in any other. The officers were: Col. G. G. Greenough and J. M. K. Davis, Art. Corps; Col. F. A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Majors A. Murray, E. M. Weavers, and A. Todd, Art. Corps; Capt. T. N. Horn, D. Skerrett, T. Norman, M. F. Harmon, R. P. Davis, W. P. Stone, E. Landon, and C. F. Parker, Art. Corps; Capt. J. K. Miller, 8th Inf.; Lieuts. F. W. Honeycutt, L. E. Bennett, H. E. Mitchell, and N. Stayton, Art. Corps.

The regiment preserved great steadiness during the standing review, but it was noticed that in passing around the lines the reviewing officer did not salute the colors, and naturally his staff did not do so either.

In the passage the companies passed with commendable fronts and alignments, and the new distance between front and rear ranks of forty inches was finely preserved.

The evening parade was taken by Lieutenant Colonel Russel, and in this Co. E, Capt. Sydney Grant, with forty-four solid files stretching nearly across the armory, made an especially fine appearance, as did also Co. E, Capt. C. W. Smith, the second largest company. The manual during the evening was well executed, and the regiment received hearty and well deserved applause.

A brief exhibition of target practice with the eight-inch and four-inch rifle followed, and then the immense drill hall was given over to the dancers.

General Story and other visiting officers were next entertained in the mess room of the armory, and here General Story stated that he was greatly impressed by the exhibition he had witnessed. "I was glad to accept the invitation to come here to night," he said, "not alone as an individual, but as an officer of the Artillery Corps of the Army, and the 13th being an artillery organization, naturally appeals to me strongly. I am surprised to learn how much Colonel Austen has been able to accomplish with such meagre facilities. I do not think Congress will ever organize more than one relief, and we must therefore look to the National Guard for the second relief. General Oliver, the Assistant Secretary of War, who is an old National Guardsman, I can assure you takes a great interest in your work, he knows the needs of the National Guard, and can be depended upon to advance its interests in the most practicable manner." The General also spoke about the close affiliation of Regular and National Guard officers, which was now so manifest, and from which good, he said, could only come. The remarks of the General were loudly applauded.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., who was present with Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan, was introduced by Colonel Austen and received with hearty cheers. The Admiral stated that it was not the Navy's night, but the Army's. "I can endorse fully, however, the remarks of General Story," he said, "and with the several arms of the service uniting closer each year, if we can't whip any enemy that may perchance butt-in, then heaven help us."

Among other special guests present were: Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A.; Generals C. F. Roe, J. McLeer, J. G. Story, J. B. Frothingham, N.G.N.Y.; Gen. R. U. Thomas, Georgia State Troops. Other officers from New York were: Col. E. E. Britton, Lieut. Col. G. A. Wingate, and N. B. Thurston, Col. W. A. Stokes, Major F. A. Wells, Capt. J. B. Christoffel, Capt. J. H. Ingraham, Major W. L. Garcia, and Lieut. K. L. Martin, Naval Militia.

Early in the afternoon General Story was the guest of Colonel Austen. He was met in Manhattan by Major A. R. Jarrett, Surgeon, and escorted to the Armory. Here, with other officers of the Army, he was shown the workings of the dummy ordnance, under the direction of Major C. O. Davis, and also the dynamo and other equipment, and was shown all over the big armory. All the guests were greatly interested, but the most astonished man was General Thomason, of Georgia, who was perfectly amazed at the elaborateness of the armory and the liberality of New York in providing armories. When he learned that \$200,000 had just been recommended for a few more improvements to the armory of the 13th the General's breath was almost taken away.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

In our issue of Nov. 26, Page 323, we gave some extracts from the report of Lieut. Col. E. L. Gilson, A.I.G., of Massachusetts, on the work of the 8th Regiment of that State at the maneuvers in Virginia last September. Below we give some extracts from the report of Brigadier General Brigham, Inspector General of the State, on the Massachusetts troops in Virginia:

"The Massachusetts troops received unstinted praise and commendation from Generals Corbin, Grant, Bell and subordinate officers of the Regular Army for their soldierly conduct, enthusiasm, equipment and general efficiency. The citizens of Massachusetts have every reason to be proud of the showing made by its citizen soldiers in comparison with those from other States, even with the Regular troops.

In my opinion too much work was required of our men in the time allotted for the maneuvers.

"I believe that better results would have been obtained if the officers and men could have been informed what was desired to be accomplished, and after the problems were completed to have explained to them the results obtained. As a matter of military discipline or in an actual campaign this would not be practicable; but as these maneuvers are for the general instruction, the officers and men should be given every chance to gain an intelligent idea of the work performed.

"Proper steps were not taken to rest and feed the troops after the completion of the problems prior to their return to camps. The space allotted the troops on the train was inadequate for the number of men transported.

"Both the 8th and 9th Massachusetts regiments were complimented by General Bell on the efficiency and rapid way in which they moved on interior lines from one flank to the other.

"Captain Parker and his officers and men should be highly commended for the able and efficient way in which they performed their seventeen days' duty, one-half of which was voluntary and without expense to the State. The battery received the unqualified praise of General Corbin, Major Granger Adams, U.S.A., and other officers whose judgment is highly prized.

"Discipline, as a rule, was good. Courtesy fair. Policing of camp and quarters good. Staff departments were well conducted, and the experience derived was of much benefit to them.

"The maneuvers were valuable to the extent of giving the commanding officers experience in handling large bodies of troops. It demonstrated the value of quick marching and gave the company commanders valuable lessons in caring for their men in the field. The several staff departments were given experience that could not be obtained in any other way, and to the quarter-masters and commissaries, especially, must be of lasting benefit.

"I believe, however, unless the Government makes a radical change in its method of conducting these maneuvers and allowing more time in which to do the work, that better results could be obtained by mobilizing the entire militia in our own State once in two or three years, placing it under the command and instruction for the time being of the Regular officers detailed by the War Department, and being assisted, if possible, by Infantry, cavalry and artillery from the Regular forces."

Major F. G. Southmayd, of Massachusetts, has completed thirty-four years as a member of the Massachusetts militia, and has sent in his resignation. He began service as a member of Co. B of the 2d Regiment. He was elected first lieutenant Oct. 2, 1876, captain April 2, 1887, and was made major Feb. 2, 1889.

TO PROMOTE RIFLE PRACTICE.

The Committee on Legislation of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, prepared a draft of a bill which was presented to Congress this week and appears on our list of bills introduced. Its purpose is to carry into effect the plan drawn by the board in compliance with the act of March 2, 1903. More than a year was consumed in the consideration of the general subject by the national board, and a most comprehensive plan has been drafted and was approved by the Secretary of War. The bill is accompanied by an argument in its favor.

The board takes the position that "for practical purposes in battle, the man behind the rifle is the military unit, and if he is properly trained to hit what he shoots at, all other units will do good work," and insists that there is no way by which a rifle can be accurately shot at any range "without the individual training of the man who aims it and pulls the trigger." After pointing out that the United States must depend, in time of war, upon the militia and volunteers for the bulk of the fighting force, the opinion is expressed that if the plans proposed in the bill are adopted, the United States will, within a few years, have more than five hundred thousand men "who will have, for practical purposes on the line of battle, nearly all of the requirements for the most efficient enlisted men in the world."

Statistics of the existing Regular Army show that of the 60,000 aggregate, only 24,000 enlisted men of the infantry and 12,000 enlisted of the cavalry, or a total of 36,000, are being trained as marksmen. Of the National Guard forces, amounting to 115,000 approximately, only about one-third of the States have ranges or make any pretense of training National Guardsmen as riflemen; the second third have the merest apologies for ranges and quite a third have no ranges at all. It is therefore estimated that not more than 40,000 or 45,000 of the National Guard have been trained to shoot, which, together with the 36,000 of the Regular Army, make an aggregate available force of trained marksmen of only about 80,000 men in a country of 80,000,000 inhabitants. The National Guard is only available for service in time of war for a period of nine months, so that volunteer troops drawn from civil life would be required. Of a land force of 400,000 or 500,000 troops, at the very outside, under existing circumstances, only 80,000, or twenty to twenty-five per cent., would have been trained in the handling of a modern weapon and in accuracy of shooting. The board therefore argues: "If, then, we must depend so largely on recruits drawn from civil life, they must be trained before the time of their use arrives and means for their identification provided in order that the forces enlisted shall be made up in as great measure as possible of soldiers who know how to use their pieces."

A résumé of what the other countries are doing in this direction shows that Great Britain, since the Boer War, is making strenuous efforts to encourage rifle practice. Hundreds of ranges have been built and every inducement is offered for boys and young men to practice. Ten thousand pounds sterling is annually appropriated by Parliament for the encouragement of rifle practice in England, which is augmented by many private donations. The King of England gives 1,000 pounds annually for prizes, and Mr. William Waldorf Astor, formerly a citizen of the United States, recently contributed 10,000 pounds toward an endowment fund for the National Rifle Association of England. In 1902 the aggregate prizes at the great Bisley meeting amounted to \$50,000.

Canada, with a population of about 7,000,000, gives 10,000 dollars a year for the support of the Dominion Rifle Association, which receives at least as much more from private parties. In France, rifle clubs, under the supervision of the government, are maintained, assisted and encouraged to the utmost extent. In Italy, rifle clubs are formed under the direction of the Government in every community, and a considerable reduction in time of compulsory military service is allowed to those men who have qualified as marksmen. In 1898, Switzerland had 3,446 shooting clubs, with 210,000 members, of which 163,000 qualified. Assistance is given by The Netherlands in money, arms, and ammunition, while Norway and Sweden, in addition to organizing rifle clubs for adults, are giving special attention to the training of boys in schools from the age of eleven years upwards.

"When the whole world seems to be keenly alive to the importance of civilian rifle practice, it seems strange indeed that the United States, the most progressive of the large nations, should have done almost nothing in this direction, although a greater proportion of its soldiery than that of any other country, must be drawn from civil life, in case of war."

In a letter to the Speaker of the House the Acting Secretary of War transmits for the consideration of Congress, with earnest recommendation for favorable action, the following letter from the Chief of Staff. General Oliver says in his letter: "The recommendation is in accord with the purpose of Congress to encourage rifle practice in the Army, as manifested in recent legislation, and will undoubtedly result in greatly stimulating marksmanship. As shown by the Chief of Staff, the expenditure involved will not, it is thought, greatly exceed the amount of the appropriation already provided for the payment of expert riflemen."

W.D., Office of the Chief of Staff.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1904.

Sir: The Paymaster General in his annual report recommends that legislation be asked for giving to expert riflemen \$3 per month, to sharpshooters \$2 per month, and to marksmen \$1 per month extra pay. He recites the fact that expert riflemen now receive \$1 per month extra pay, and that Congress appropriated \$12,000 for the payment of expert riflemen, whereas but sixty-one men qualified in this class during the last target year.

As Congress by its appropriation of \$12,000 indicated its willingness to encourage rifle practice to that extent, it is considered improbable that it will object to any arrangement for the distribution of approximately this amount for the purpose named.

The method proposed by the Paymaster General seems as equitable as can be devised, and it is believed it will have the desired effect of increasing the general average of the shooting of the enlisted men more than any other system that can be devised. The present system of division competitions tends to the development of a few very expert shots rather than to the raising of the general average of the shooting. The system proposed will give an incentive to every man to qualify at least as a marksman, and if he fails he will at least have improved in his shooting, which is the object desired, and he will be better qualified to try again the next year.

It appears that of the sixty-one expert riflemen who qualified last year eleven were officers. Presumably about this same proportion of the 349 sharpshooters and the 500 marksmen were also officers, and if this is so the amount

required to pay the enlisted men the extra pay proposed would be slightly over \$13,000, only a small increase over what Congress appropriated for expert riflemen in 1903.

A clause put in the appropriation bill under the heading, "Pay of enlisted men," as follows, will effect the object:

Provided, That hereafter expert riflemen shall receive \$3.00 per month, sharpshooters \$2.00 per month, and marksmen \$1.00 per month in addition to their pay.

The report of the Paymaster General has been duly considered by the First Division, General Staff, and this communication embodies its recommendation, which is approved.

Very respectfully,
CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

The Secretary of War.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate on Dec. 7 passed S. 1283, to appoint William H. Crawford assistant engineer, with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, on the retired list of the Navy, as for disabilities incurred in the line of duty, to take effect upon the date of appointment under this act.

The Senate also passed on Dec. 7 S. 1786, to restore James G. Field, surgeon, U.S. Navy (not in the line of promotion), to the line of promotion in accordance with the date of his original commission of May 23, 1887, to take rank next after Surg. Eugene P. Stone; provided, that he shall be carried as an additional number in his grade.

Surgeon Field was retired as an assistant surgeon in June, 1893, for disability. He was commissioned May 23, 1887, and in 1890 when due for promotion to passed assistant surgeon was on the Asiatic station. He asked the senior medical officer of that station to examine into and certify as to his physical fitness before his return to the States for mental examination. This request was refused as not being necessary. Subsequently to this date and to his return in June, 1891, he had pneumonia, incurred in line of duty, was given leave, and a year later when examined for promotion was pronounced physically unfit and retired. He commenced practice in Colorado, but with each Congress made efforts to be returned to active service. During the war with Spain he offered himself and was accepted for active service. When Congress enacted a bill giving the Secretary of the Navy power to order retired officers back into active service, Dr. Field, not wishing to return to the Service as an assistant surgeon, far below those of his date, went to Congress, which enacted a bill making him a surgeon, with rank of lieutenant, not in line of promotion. He saw active sea service which was favorably reported as efficient by his commanding officer. Having shown his fitness for active duty and promotion the bill just passed, to restore him to line of promotion, was introduced and he has been restored as an additional number.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 78, Mr. Proctor.—To receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Frutos Tomas Plaza, of Ecuador.

S.R. 80, Mr. Platt, of N.Y. (by request).—Provides that whereas in the act of March 3, 1899, which provided that "the officers constituting the Engineer Corps of the Navy be, and hereby are, transferred to the line of the Navy," it was the sense of Congress that all officers, both active and retired, of said corps should be so transferred and the Engineer Corps be abolished; Therefore the Secretary of the Navy is directed to so construe said act.

S.R. 81, Mr. Platt of N.Y.—Authorizing the appointment of Philip B. Low as a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy.

S. 5690, Mr. Hale.—To promote on the retired list of the Navy one professor of mathematics from the grade of captain to that of rear admiral.

S. 5696, Mr. Cullom.—That so much of the Army appropriation act of April 23, 1904, concerning increase of one grade to officers of the Army who served with credit during the Civil War, be amended so as to authorize the President to include in the provisions of said act officers below the grade of brigadier general who have heretofore been retired under Sec. 1243, Revised Statutes, and have not since been promoted.

S. 5702, Mr. Proctor.—To encourage rifle practice, etc.—Same as H.R. 15894, Mr. Hull, except that it lacks the long statement at the end as to the necessity for such legislation.

S. 5703, Mr. Proctor.—That so much of Sec. 38 of an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the U.S.," approved Feb. 2, 1901, as prohibits the sale of beer in any post exchange or canteen at posts located in States where such sale is not prohibited by the law of the State is hereby repealed.

S. 5709, Mr. Gallinger.—Repealing the provision in Sec. 13, act of March 3, 1899, "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S.," reading as follows: "Provided, That such officers when on shore shall receive the allowances, but fifteen per centum less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warrant officers commissioned under Sec. 12 of this act."

S. 5764, Mr. Dryden.—Authorizes a retiring board, which shall have power, notwithstanding sentence of court-martial dated Dec. 7, 1887, to review the case of former lieutenant Benjamin F. Handforth, from his admission as a cadet at the Military Academy to the date of his dismissal from the Army, with the view of determining whether his present insanity existed at the time of such dismissal or is due or traceable to service origin, and if so due, etc., authorizes the appointment of Handforth to the rank in the Army held by him at the date of his dismissal and his retirement with such rank, the retired list being increased in number to that extent.

S. 5771, Mr. Martin.—To reinstate Francis S. Nash as a surgeon in the Navy, to take rank next after Surg. Henry B. Platts, said Nash having resigned from the Medical Corps of the Navy after fourteen years' service; to receive no pay or emoluments except from the date of appointment and be additional number in any grade to which he may hereafter be advanced; provided, that he pass physical and professional examinations he would have had to pass had he remained on the active list.

S. 5816, Mr. Perkins.—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Pay Clerk Walter Delafield Bollard, U.S.N., in consideration of efficient and meritorious service as pay clerk during thirteen years; on Nov. 16, 1900, the morning after the U.S.S. Yosemite, ruined by typhoon, helpless, and rapidly filling, had to be abandoned at sea, at most imminent peril to himself, Pay Clerk Bollard recovered her entire treasure, thus saving to the Government \$40,000.

S. 5817, Mr. Perkins.—That Sec. 1379, Revised Statutes, be amended to read as follows: Sec. 1379. No person shall be appointed assistant paymaster until he has served one year as an acting assistant paymaster, nor until his physical, mental, moral and professional qualifications have been examined and approved by a board of pay officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and according to such regulations as he may prescribe. And no person shall be appointed acting assistant paymaster who is, at the time of such appointment, less than twenty-three or more than twenty-eight years of age; nor until his physical, mental or moral qualifications have been examined and approved by a board of pay officers appointed by

the Secretary of the Navy, and according to such regulations as he may prescribe: Provided, That acting assistant paymasters shall have the rank of ensign and the pay and allowances of an assistant paymaster with the rank of ensign: And provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall have the right to revoke the appointment of any acting assistant paymaster who has conducted himself in such manner as to indicate his unfitness for the naval service."

H.J. Res. 163, Mr. Sherman.—Authorizing the President to appoint upon the retired list of the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, Philip B. Low, formerly a Volunteer ensign on the active list of the Navy.

H.R. 15590, Mr. Morrell.—For the erection of a monumental statue in the city of Washington, D.C., to Rear Admiral Charles Stewart.

H.R. 15602, Mr. Jenkins.—To provide for an additional midshipman at the Naval Academy. That hereafter there shall be at the Naval Academy one midshipman from the District of Alaska, who shall have been a bona fide resident of Alaska for not less than two years immediately preceding his appointment, and which appointment shall be made by the President of the United States.

H.R. 15603, Mr. Jenkins.—To provide for an additional cadet at the Military Academy. That in addition to the Corps of Cadets now authorized by law, there shall be one from the District of Alaska, who shall have been a bona fide resident of Alaska for at least two years immediately prior to his appointment, to be appointed by the President of the United States.

H.R. 15620, Mr. Beldier.—For the relief of the sufferers by the explosion on board the U.S.S. Missouri April 13, 1904.

H.R. 15758, Mr. McCreary.—To place upon the retired list of the Navy, as lieutenant commander, Pendleton G. Watmough.

H.R. 15815, Mr. Bartholdt.—Authorizing the President to appoint and retire Peter Josef Osterhaus, late major general of Volunteers, commanding the 15th Army Corps in its march from Atlanta to the sea, with the rank and grade of brigadier general, without regard and in addition to the number now authorized by law of said retired list.

H.R. 15849, Mr. Denny.—To authorize the President to appoint William L. Patterson a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 15894, Mr. Hull (by request).—To encourage rifle practice and excellence in marksmanship among citizens of the United States so as to render them quickly available for efficient service in time of war. Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is annually appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and for the following purposes, namely: For training in rifle practice such citizens, belonging to the clubs hereinafter referred to, as desire to become efficient marksmen. For the construction and equipment of proper shooting galleries. For the acquisitions, construction equipment, and maintenance of suitable national target ranges, to be used by the clubs herein referred to and by the Army and Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard. For the issue of arms and ammunition to schools and clubs under regulations to be prescribed by the national board for the promotion of rifle practice and approved by the Secretary of War, not exceeding one rifle to each ten male members thereof, fifteen years of age and over; bonds for the proper care and return of arms to be given under direction of the Secretary of War. For the issue with the rifles of 500 rounds of ammunition per piece, and for issue thereafter each year not exceeding fifty rounds of ammunition for each qualification as marksman under rules prescribed by the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, and approved by the Secretary of War: Provided, That in making issues of arms and ammunition under this act the Secretary of War is authorized to utilize, without charge against this appropriation, any arms and ammunition belonging to the United States and not required for other purposes. For official badges for qualified marksmen and for necessary supervision, printing, clerical work, stationery, and incidental expenses. Practice of the rifle clubs herein referred to shall be carried on in conformity with regulations to be prescribed by the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, and approved by the Secretary of War; and the results thereof, with the names of persons qualifying as marksmen, shall be filed in the office of the Military Secretary of the Army. The remainder of the text of the bill states: "A few reasons why this bill to encourage rifle practice and excellence in marksmanship among our citizens, so as to render them quickly available for efficient soldiers in time of war, should become a law."

H.R. 15902, Mr. Roberts.—That when the naval magazine on or near the New England coast provided for by act of April 27, 1904, is completed, the Secretary of the Navy shall discontinue the present magazine in the city of Chelsea, Mass., and sell such portion as is undesirable for hospital purposes.

H.R. 15916, Mr. Dalzell.—To promote Col. John B. Godman, U.S.A., retired, to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army, and place him on the retired list.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The transport Logan sailed Dec. 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Appel and Major A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; Captains Curry, Pay Department, Raymond, 2d Cav.; Captains Bash, 7th, Grote and Martin, 18th Inf.; Chaplain Dallam, 12th Inf.; Lieutenants Vedder and Metcalfe, Med. Dept.; Moore, 2d Cav.; Downer, 4th, Moore, 7th, Craig and Petty, 20th, McCroskey, 22d Inf., Moore, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeon Bull, Contract Dental Surgeons Chambers and Voorhees, two Army nurses (corps) female, forty-two Hospital Corps men, twenty-six of 21st Infantry as a guard, five casuals, two post non-commissioned staff officers, one of whom is for Honolulu.

G.O. 180, NOV. 30, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Marahul, Mindanao, P.I., of which Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, 22d Inf., was president, and Capt. Sterling F. Adams, 14th Cav., judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, 28th Inf., heretofore noted in our columns. He was tried for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was found guilty, and sentenced "To be dismissed the Service," the sentence being approved by the President.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram, Dec. 8, from the commanding general, Northern Division, St. Louis, of the departure on Dec. 7, of Co. K, 11th Inf., two officers and fifty enlisted men from Fort Niobrara, Neb., for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The National Conservatory of Music of America, which was founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, offers three of the Jeannette M. Thurber scholarships for singing, piano and violin, now vacant, which will be open for competition at the semi-annual entrance examinations of the conservatory, which is at 128 East 17th street, New York city. The examinations will be: Singing and opera, Friday, Jan. 6, 1905, from 2 to 5 p.m.; piano, organ, violin and all orchestral instruments, Saturday, Jan. 7, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 p.m. The scholarships will be given to students who have no means, but whose talent promises distinction as artists. Amongst those who have held these scholarships are, Lillian Blauvelt (singing), Bertha Visanska (piano), and Julius Casper (violin). Those interested should address "The Secretary" at the above address.

EFFICIENCY OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

From Rear Admiral Henry Glass, before he was detached from the command of the Pacific squadron, the Bureau of Navigation received an interesting report upon the efficiency of his squadron, in which he says: "In some respects the efficiency of the squadron is high; in others it is not entirely satisfactory. The mobility of the squadron as a whole and, generally, its readiness for any cruising have been considerably affected by the necessity for repairs to some of the vessels. In general, however, repairs have been effected by the squadron forces and a vessel has never been sent to a navy yard when it could be avoided. Consequently, most of the vessels of the squadron have a large cruising record to their credit.

"The efficiency of the squadron in gunnery has improved greatly and without doubt will continue to improve. In the matter of boat exercises, smallarm target practice and some of the drills of minor importance the squadron has had insufficient drill and instruction. This is due to the character of the duty performed by the squadron, which has not during the entire fiscal year had an opportunity to proceed to a suitable drill ground for certain much needed exercises.

"While the efficiency of a squadron must be measured mainly by its proficiency in gunnery and its mobility, there is other important work necessary to round out the training of both officers and enlisted men. Even in the training of gun pointers, more work and better work can be accomplished on suitable drill grounds than when making long passages at sea. The best general results could be obtained by alternating periods of long cruising and work on proper drill grounds.

"On the Pacific coast the best drill ground for work is in Puget Sound, with headquarters at Bremerton and Port Angeles. The weather conditions in the sound in June, July and August are excellent. The facilities for smallarm target practice, boat exercises and landing drills, as well as great gun target practice, exercising a squadron at anchoring and getting under way, torpedo exercises of all kinds, etc., are better at Port Angeles than any other available place on the coast. For winter work the best drill ground is in Santa Barbara channel, with headquarters at San Diego. The former place is almost ideal for exercising a squadron under way, while San Diego bay is unexcelled in its facilities for boat work, torpedo exercises, landing drills and smallarm practice.

"In view of the foregoing, the following schedule is proposed: June, July and August, drills at northern drill ground, Puget Sound; September, October and November, cruising; December, January, February, drills at southern drill ground, San Diego and Santa Barbara channel; March, April, May, cruising."

In connection with this program Rear Admiral Glass suggests that two or three weeks twice each year should be devoted to combined Army and Navy exercises.

New batteries for the Bennington and Concord are urgently recommended in a report upon squadron target practice. Of the guns of the vessels of this squadron it is said in this report:

"With the exception of the Wyoming, Boston, Preble and Paul Jones, the vessels of the squadron carry guns and mounts of old type, and this fact is often a matter of discouragement to officers and men who, keenly realizing the inferiority of their guns, find it difficult to throw into their work that enthusiasm and zeal so essential to the accomplishment of good results. This well-known condition is mentioned only to show the desirability of installing modern-type guns and mounts in all ships not now so fitted. One vessel with an armament of the latest type would in action be worth two or three similar vessels with antiquated guns and mounts, and the gun pointers using modern guns would probably be two or three times as zealous as those who realized that they had no chance to excel in their shooting. It is urgently recommended, therefore, that new batteries be provided for the Bennington and Concord and that new or modified mounts be provided for the Marblehead as soon as possible. The New York is not included in this recommendation, for the reason that a new battery for that vessel has been provided for."

Regarding the tactical maneuvers of the squadron, this statement is made: "The squadron has been exercised in tactical maneuvers whenever circumstances permitted, but owing to the long periods that two of the vessels have been under repairs, the long stay at Panama and the dispersion at times of the squadron, not as much work of this character has been accomplished as was desirable.

"It is to be regretted that the vessels of the squadron are so dissimilar in type and maneuvering qualities as to preclude the possibility of attaining a high standard of efficiency in tactical work; and it is hoped that the department may find it practicable at an early date to alter the composition of the squadron, so that it will be possible to organize a homogeneous cruising squadron of at least four large or moderate size cruisers. Tactical exercises have been conducted in accordance with the tactical signal book and practically all of the evolutions prescribed therein have been practiced. Considering the character of the vessels engaged, the results achieved were satisfactory."

ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAM.

In an article summing up the results of the football season with a view to selecting an all-American team, "The Umpire," in the New York Tribune, says:

"Just now anybody who tries to name the best players for the eleven positions is hampered by the miasma of mass play that has so persistently hovered over the season that came to an end on Saturday with the Army-Navy match at Philadelphia. The mass play style of game is hostile to individuality. Such a game develops few stars. Consequently the difficulty of naming the best players is increased by the fact that few of the wearers of football uniforms loom above their fellows of the gridiron. The direction which the game has taken in the season just ended is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the names of such men as Bloomer, Hogan, Kinney, Roraback, Piekarski, Cooney, and Standard are the ones that first recur to the memory as the season's matches are mentally reviewed. Every one of these players is distinguished alone for strength and beef and effectiveness in head-long, brute strength rushes. It is, in fact, the most monotonous season, so far as its method of play is concerned, that the game has ever known.

"The Pennsylvania had a more successful season, so far as games won are concerned, but she had a much easier schedule than Yale, meeting neither Princeton nor West Point and defeating Harvard when the Crimson was not in such good shape as she was the day Yale wore her down. Beginning, therefore, at the center of the line,

Yale's pivotal player, Roraback, known to Yale affectionately as 'Old Rory,' seems the strongest man. Tipton, of West Point, to my mind, came nearer to Roraback's efficiency than any other center. While exceeded in weight and strength by almost all of the season's centers, the West Pointer is a phenomenally fast and active man. He is often the man to save the ball on a fumble or to win it on an error of the opposing side, while his speed in following up a kick is almost that of a first class end. Witness his touchdown in the game with the Navy last Saturday. His passing, too, is accurate and fast. Yet Roraback's strength rather gives him the call for the place.

"For guards, two names stand out with rather more prominence than the others. The owners of these names are the giant Kinney, of Yale, and Piekarski, of Pennsylvania. Kinney's herculean size and strength alone would make him the most formidable of antagonists. But when these are added to his speed, which is truly remarkable for a man of his proportions and weight, it appears that there is no question of his right to first consideration. In looking over the season's tackles, Cooney, of Princeton, appears to me to be deserving of first honors. This player accomplished wonders, despite the fact that in weight he was much the inferior of several men who played his position. Captain Hogan's individual game fell off fully twenty-five per cent. this year, probably on account of the responsibilities of leadership. At no time during the season did he show his old irresistible ability to wade ten or twenty yards down the field with the entire opposing eleven on his shoulders. He was, however, strong on the defensive, and he and Butkiewicz, of Pennsylvania, constitute, I think, the second best pair of tackles.

"Of all the men who have played at the extremities of the line, Shevlin, of Yale, seems to have the most consistent record. But even this player has not been the Shevlin of 1903. His injuries, as well as the early attempt to make a back of him, doubtless lowered his effectiveness. Even so, he seems the best of the season. The Army had a pair of good ends in Hammond and Gillespie, but I think neither of them so reliable as Neal of Yale. Drake, of Pennsylvania, has played a game somewhat too erratic, so that Neal appears to be rather the best man for the other wing position.

"Four quarterbacks seem to be in line for All-America honors. They are, of course, Rockwell, of Yale; Stevenson, of Pennsylvania; Starr, of Harvard, and Garey, of West Point. Stevenson seems to be the best quarterback of the year. Garey, the Army's quarter, is an all around, reliable man, whose weakest point is in his handling of the ball on punts. He does not seem quite in the first class.

"The best halfback of the year is, to my mind, Captain Hurley of Harvard. It is on his defensive work that Hurley's chief claim to consideration lies. No back of the season has given a finer exhibition of defensive playing than Hurley gave on Yale field.

"For fullback, we must consider Owsley and Finn, of Yale; Mills, of Harvard; Torney, of West Point; Smith, of Pennsylvania, and Kulon Miller, of Princeton. Frankly, it is a toss-up between them. In Smith, Pennsylvania has an exceptionally high class man, but, when all is said and done, I have seen no fullback of the year who has done such consistently good offensive work as the comparatively light Torney, of West Point.

"As I have said, in many cases the choice is a toss-up, a thing to be decided only by one's own personal likings of play, and not by any rule of thumb, but to me the All-America team that seems the strongest, with a team of second choices for their positions, would be composed, summing up, as follows:

All-America.	Positions.	Substitutes.
Shevlin (Yale).....	Left end	Matthews (Harvard)
Bloomer (Yale).....	left tackle	Butkiewicz (Penn.)
Kinney (Yale).....	left guard	Short (Princeton)
Roraback (Yale).....	centre	Tipton (West Point)
Piekarski (Penn.).....	right guard	Tripp (Yale)
Cooney (Princeton).....	right tackle	Hogan (Yale)
Neal (Yale).....	right end	Drake (Penn.)
Stevenson (Penn.).....	quarterback	Rockwell (Yale)
Reynolds (Penn.).....	left halfback	Leavenworth (Yale)
Hurley (Harvard).....	right halfback	Morse (Yale)
Torney (West Point).....	fullback	Smith (Penn.)

"It will be seen that Yale's entire left wing is selected for the All-American team, and that she thus gets five out of the eleven places. On the other hand, no position behind the line is awarded to her. Pennsylvania has three representatives, Princeton one, Harvard one, and West Point one."

We may add that by graduation this year West Point will lose Tipton as well as Hammond and Doe from the team that defeated the Middies.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL AT NEW YORK.

Pressure of matter has delayed further notice of the splendid game of football played at the Polo Grounds, New York city, on Nov. 26, between enlisted men of the Navy and Army, and won by the Army men after a gallant struggle by a score of 6 to 0. Rooters for both sides were present in strong forces, and among the prominent guests were Rear Admirals J. B. Coghlan and A. S. Barker and Capt. John A. Rodgers, U.S.N., besides other officers of the Army and Navy. The various branches of the Army among the spectators were easily distinguishable by the trimming on their uniforms, while the bluejackets were conspicuous in dark blue uniforms and flat-topped hats. There was no scarcity of music, which was furnished by the Marine Corps Band from the navy yard, and the 5th band of the Artillery Corps from Fort Hamilton. Megaphones and tin horns also added to the harmonies of the occasion. The playing itself was pleasing to watch, for the reason that it abounded in open play and punts, features which have been lacking in the big college games of the year. There were, moreover, few accidents, none of a serious nature, and despite the intensity of the rivalry there were no unnecessarily rough tactics. The line-up of the teams was as follows:

Army.	Position.	Navy.
Koring.....	left end	Keann
Wolanski.....	left tackle	Trenck
Audette.....	left guard	Fass
Chentze.....	center	Newman
Smith.....	right guard	McGartland
Gregory.....	right tackle	Arnold
Roth.....	right end	Wandless
Brinker.....	quarterback	Barley
Donohue (Dilnen).....	left halfback	Lackmeyer
Finnegan.....	right halfback	Rollins
Callahan.....	fullback	Halpin

The Army men, who were much heavier than their opponents, and were firmer in the line, made their gains

by line plunges, with tandem or tackle-back formations. The Navy made its best gains by end runs. In the first half the ball seessawed back and forth with little advantage to either side. The chief feature was a thirty-yard run by Brinker, the Army quarterback. The smashing line plunges of the Army told on the jacks, and after every play a sailor with a first aid to the injured pouch or a hospital corps steward with his outfit ran on the field. Two of the Navy players, much against their will, were ordered off the field by their superior officers. At the conclusion of the game, with victory crowning the efforts of the Army men, the soldiers and the sailors swarmed on the field and cheered the victors and the vanquished. Headed by the Army band, the soldiers marched twice around the field, spectators, carried away by the excitement, forming in the march, while flags waved on every side and cheers almost drowned the music of the band. Out to the street and to the elevated station stairs they marched, the band playing "Marching Through Georgia" and the paraders singing. So great an interest was developed in the game that it is likely to become an annual event.

REPORT ON THE NICLAUSSE BOILER.

The report of the board of naval officers which tested the improved Niclausse boiler, has been made public by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The board consisted of Capt. J. A. B. Smith, senior member, Comdr. W. B. Bayley, and Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Parks. The test was made at the works of the Stirling Boiler Company and included careful experiments to determine the efficiency of the boiler at different rates of combustion. The improved type is exactly like the boilers built for the battleships Virginia and Georgia and the armored cruisers Pennsylvania and Colorado, except that the experimental boiler is twelve headers wide, while the boilers for the ships named are each of thirteen headers to sixteen headers wide. Moreover, the boilers for the Georgia have a small steam dome on the steam drum and have six inches' greater depth of furnace space. The casing of the boiler tested is exactly the same as used on the boilers of the vessels named. The test was generally satisfactory and the board, in its reports, says that after the last test the boiler was carefully examined and found to be in good condition. The report continues: "The brick work and the casing generally was found to be absolutely straight and not burned in the least. All the tubes of the three bottom rows and all the tubes of three middle headers, or ninety-nine in all, were taken out in the presence of the board by two machinists and four helpers in 1 h. 18 m. The tubes were tested with a straight edge and all were perfectly straight except two very slightly bent. With all the tubes out of the three middle headers, the inspection of the other tubes on both sides of the vacant space was easily made by going from the furnace up to the base of smoke pipe and then out through a manhole in the breeching. Inspection of the tubes remaining in the boiler, as well as inspection of all baffling, was made in the above-mentioned manner." Regarding the reports made concerning the great volume and density of smoke from the Niclausse boilers of the Maine the board, in its reports, says it particularly observed the quantity and quality of the smoke as it came from the top of the smoke-pipe of the experimental boiler during these tests. It was found that the quality and quantity of the smoke could be regulated, in a great measure, by the firing. A thick fire with infrequent firing, as is usually the custom in firing Scotch boilers, produced less perfect combustion with consequent volume of thick smoke. The method of firing the experimental boiler was that of frequent and light firing, carrying fires about six inches thick and as even as possible. The furnace door was kept open as short a time as possible. The board expresses the belief that with this method of firing the smoke from the experimental boiler was not in excess of that from any other water tube boiler fired under the same conditions of coal and rate of combustion. It is pointed out that skill and expertness of the fireman are absolutely necessary with water-tube boilers to keep the smoke within ordinary limits. Firemen for water-tube boilers must be properly trained for the work and their work in the fire-room must be closely and skilfully superintended.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.

If the plans of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the former president of the United States Steel Corporation, are fulfilled, the Bethlehem Steel Company will be made what Krupp's is to Germany, and Vickers Sons and Maxim, and Armstrong's are to England. In speaking to a Herald reporter on this subject, Mr. Schwab said: "The Bethlehem company has long been noted as a producer of fine steel, and its trade mark is a synonym of perfection in the higher and finer forms of steel. It has been content to make gun forgings and armor plate, but we are now rapidly going ahead so that we will turn out at the Bethlehem plant all sorts of tools, guns, gun forgings, &c., which require the highest grade of workmanship.

"We have the plant, the men, the market and the capital. Bethlehem, even under the prostration in the steel business during the last twelve months, earned a handsome surplus on its preferred stock. It now has 10,000 men employed at its works. There are fifty engineers and scores of draughtsmen constantly drawing and inventing new guns, new tools, and new machines to be used in construction of these implements. We are constantly enlarging and developing.

"One of my best products, of which I am exceedingly proud, is a new 6-inch quick-firing gun made at the Bethlehem plant. This gun, I think, will be in demand the world over among nations which maintain navies. It has been successfully demonstrated that it will fire eight rounds a minute. The experiments took place at the Sandy Hook proving grounds by the Ordnance Department of the Army. There have been several 6-inch quick-firing guns tried of late, but the Bethlehem product stood the test. There is a good market for this class of guns, and it is to that market that we are looking. Hitherto Bethlehem has made the forgings and allowed the Government to complete the gun; we now propose to do all the finishing work ourselves.

"By retaining the Union Iron Works or the Harlan & Hollingsworth plants we will be in a position to finish a battleship complete from stern to bow. Our products will not come in competition with the United States Steel Corporation. The two companies will work in harmony at points where the lines of production meet and prices will be maintained."

MAKING A MAN-OF-WARSMAN.

In an article published in the October number of Our Naval Apprentice, Lieut. William Woodworth Phelps, U.S.N., says: "In sketching the career of this lad (the naval apprentice) from his entry through his apprenticeship, ex-apprenticeship, and his service in the warrant rank to his passing into the active line, it is superfluous to remark that every apprentice cannot realize this possibility, for in the two thousand apprentices who may be passed through the training service every year perhaps not more than forty at this time, though the number is bound to increase, eventually get warrants as boatswains or gunners, and the law, in operation but two years, limits the number of these officers who may be promoted into the line to twelve in any one year. The landsmen under training outnumber the apprentices under training by perhaps two and a half to one. They are not minors under the enlistment laws in the sense that they may enter if more than eighteen without their parents' consent.

"The training ship day is a busy and hustling day. The men are turned up with their hammocks at five, and after half an hour for a cup of hot cocoa and a smoke it is 'Turn to!' and 'Scrub and wash clothes!' The 'captain of the hold' serves out fresh water from the ship's tanks and the men get three-quarters of an hour to bathe and scrub clothes.

"The decks, boats and oars are then quickly scrubbed with sand. The water being 'squeezed' off the decks, the bugler sounds the 'bright work call' and the brass railings and guns are polished in short order. At seven forty-five comes the morning evolution. The 'first lieutenant' takes charge, and at 'Cross to!' gallant and royal yards' the men get their first exercise aloft. That over, 'colors' are made at eight o'clock, the band playing 'The Star Spangled Banner' during the ceremony, and the boatswain's mates pipe to breakfast.

"One-half hour for breakfast and smoke and then again 'Turn to!' The decks are cleared up for inspection, and at nine the youngsters get their second exercise aloft at the call 'Loose sail!' At nine-thirty sounds the 'assembly,' and all hands, officers and men, turn out at 'quarters.'

"Divisions are mustered and inspected, formed in columns of fours, and, headed by the band, the whole crew marches several times around the deck, officers and men passing in review before the captain. The first drill call now sounds, and until twenty minutes past ten the watch officers drill their divisions. One has the main battery, another the secondary battery guns, another the manual of arms, as in Infantry, or perhaps at bayonet exercise or broadsword.

"At the same time all the boats are lowered and go out for practice in rowing under the instruction of the coxswains. From twenty minutes past ten till twenty-five minutes to eleven there is a fifteen minutes 'stand easy,' as our British friends call it. The men get a relaxation and the short smoke, and the boats are called in for relief crews. At twenty-five minutes to eleven 'Out smoking lamps!' and drill till a quarter-past eleven, boats out again with fresh crews.

"During this period the warrant officers, the watch officers' assistants, conduct the drill. With the bugle's 'retreat' at a quarter past eleven comes the recruit's third daily exercise aloft, and naturally every one is ready for 'Furl sail!' At half-past eleven—seven bells and the sun over the foreyard—the ship's cook brings the 'dinner to the mast,' and the officer of the deck samples the savory, well-cooked abundant ration. He has been known to send for the wardroom steward on the spot and tell him to have the wardroom cook go find out from the ship's cook how to make good vegetable soup for the officers' mess. The ship's cook delights in the compliment, and thereafter the hopes of the cook are in the soup!

"At noon dinner is piped, and until one all work is suspended while the red meal pennant flies from the yard-arm. At one o'clock the meal pennant comes down as the boatswain's mates call 'Turn to!' and the afternoon work is on. Drill again from a quarter-past one till half-past two, with still different crews out in the boats. During this period the petty officers teach the squads under the warrant officers' supervision.

"At half-past two comes the retreat from drill. The boats are recalled and the baseball squad or the football squad, according to the season, goes ashore for practice. Perhaps teams from the divisions go to play for the division pennant. Formerly the men themselves stood the expense of their team outfits, but now the Navy Department supplies to ships adequate athletic outfits.

"A recreation period of two hours is on till half-past four. During this time the day's mail is distributed and the mess tables on the gun deck are well occupied by lads writing to their homes in the interior of their experiences in their new trade. At half-past four all hands are turned up at evening quarters and put through a short calisthenic drill, called the setting up exercise. Following this comes the fourth and last exercise aloft for the day and the light yards are sent down.

"What now remains of the day till taps belongs to the men ordinarily, with half an hour for supper, and excepting half an hour after dark for practice in night signaling. They amuse themselves variously. Some go in for boxing, others for the broadsword. The musically inclined sit around the fore-castle rail and sing music hall songs. Many are writing their letters or reading on the gun deck, for at this hour the libraries are opened. Some are devoted to checkers, others love backgammon—'deuce-acey' as they call it. All enjoy the hour of the band's evening concert.

"At half-past eight hammocks are served out, and one by one the men begin to swing themselves in, their growing bodies and hardening muscles tingling with healthy fatigue. When at nine 'tattoo' closes the day and the anchor watch is set, the last voice heard until tomorrow is 'Turn in your hammocks and keep silence!' This quietus from the full-throated chief master-at-arms is a scarcely needed admonition, for with the dying of the bugler's 'taps' the echoes to that restful hymn come back to the officer of the watch a chorus of snores from the deepening chests of the best paid, best clothed and best fed man-o'-war-men in the world."

JAPANESE METHODS.

In the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution appears the paper read at the Institution last February by Commander Sato, in which is described the system of naval education adopted by Japan for her recently created navy. Admission to a Japanese cadetship is obtained by competitive examination, and so severe is the competition that of 1,395 candidates who presented themselves in 1903 not more than 180 were ad-

mitted. As the age of admission ranges from 16 to 20, a high standard of knowledge is found possible, and the list of subjects includes mathematics up to plane trigonometry, English, physics and chemistry and, so forth, as obligatory subjects, with French, German and Russian optional. The course at the Training College extends over three years, during which great attention is paid to English, advanced mathematics, and navigation, as well as other professional subjects.

On passing out of the college the cadet becomes a midshipman, and is attached to one of three ships, fitted with all modern appliances, which form a training squadron under a rear admiral, and at the end of the cruise, lasting something less than a year, the midshipmen are transferred to the ordinary men-of-war, in which they complete their service as junior officers until ripe for promotion to commissioned rank.

A comparison of the Japanese system of naval training with that of England, the United Service Gazette says, suggests certain considerations of a somewhat disquieting nature. "When some thirty years ago it occurred to Japan that the time had come for her to construct a modern navy, our own Government was good enough to lend her some of our ablest naval officers, amongst whom were Admirals Tracey and Ingeles, to assist in its organization. It might have been expected that under these circumstances Japan would have framed her scheme of naval training for junior officers very much upon English lines. On the contrary, she rather elected to take the system followed by America, which is very much the same as that pursued by France, Italy, and other great navies, as her model. We have been in the habit of entering our cadets at an average age of from twelve to fourteen, with a very slender modicum of mathematical and general knowledge. Japan fixes the minimum age at sixteen, when the cadets may be expected to bring with them a very large proportion of the mathematics required for the training college course. In England admission to cadetships is regulated by a system of nominations placed absolutely in the hands of the First Lord of the Admiralty. In Japan no nomination is required, and the cadets are entered by a severe competition of ten candidates for each vacancy. It would seem to follow that the Japanese cadets must be immeasurably superior to our own."

Describing the Japanese transport service, the correspondent of the London Times says: "They have discarded all accepted methods, but have made careful note of the various means by which other countries furnish a marching army with supplies. They have adopted not one system, but three systems. The result is that where roads exist Japan has horse carts, pack horses, hand carts and coolies. Where carts cannot go, pack horses and coolies can. Where mobility is of importance and horse feed is a difficulty she has hand carts and coolies. Where carts cannot go pack horses and coolies can, and where pack horses cannot go she has coolie transports. She can furnish troops camped in inaccessible mountains with supplies as easily as she can those camped on the plains, and if the troops in the mountains descend to the plains that branch of the transportation system which served them in the hills is equally serviceable in the valleys. No less perfect than the means at her disposal is the organization which directs the energies of the Japanese transport service. The Japanese transport officer has read all there is to be read on the subject, has been trained in it. Men like these make the Japanese supply system work like clockwork. Nor is easy working necessarily dependent on easy conditions."

In an order addressed to his officers giving instructions as to the tactical use of the Cossacks, the general commanding the division of Siberian Cossacks from Irkutsk describes the Japanese infantry as admirably trained, disciplined and armed, and their artillery good, though he says the men lack physical strength, and are badly nourished. According to the Russian general, the Japanese cavalry is not only insufficient in numbers, but is badly trained, possesses no scouts, and does not know how to protect the flanks of an army. He asserts that it is apt to take shelter behind the infantry. His instruction is to the effect that the Cossacks under his command should not engage seriously in action until the Japanese infantry are disorganized, to which effect they may contribute by assailing the flanks in the traditional methods, "like an avalanche." As soon as the Japanese infantry are really disorganized and begin to retreat, the Cossacks are to charge with impetuosity, using both sword and lance. He recommends that the first object should be to destroy the Japanese cavalry, and his troops are to use every endeavor to weaken and harass their adversaries.

The Novoe Vremya says that the Japanese organized their intelligence service in a marvelous way even before the war began, and their spies were everywhere, and made many attempts upon the railway, not only east of Lake Baikal, but in Western Siberia, and even as far as the Baltic. They are recognized with some difficulty in Siberia, because they present a very similar appearance to certain indigenous races, particularly the Orotchenes and Monagres, who appear to be of the same race. Many spies have been arrested since the beginning of the war having exactly the aspect of Chinese with the national pigtail, and the Chinese and Koreans acting as spies in the Japanese service are very numerous. In Liao-Tung at the beginning of the war they communicated at night by luminous signals with the Japanese ships. The Novoe Vremya is quite sure that the Japanese were much better equipped in this intelligence service than the Russians, who are thereby in a situation of appreciable inferiority.

An experienced correspondent of the London Standard, now with the Japanese army in Manchuria, sends some interesting particulars with regard to the Japanese artillery which in his opinion, in spite of its mobility, has proved inferior to that of the Russians. In the fighting near Yentai the Japanese batteries, which had been moved up during the night, were under grave disadvantages. The Russian shells came thick and fast with great moral effect, though, the correspondent says, with no considerable material result, while six Japanese batteries, well protected, and admirably and courageously handled, had to remain silent during the greater part of the day, and "to see the chance of a lifetime pass by under the very muzzles of their guns." Effective pursuit was disturbed by the superior range of the Russian artillery. The correspondent considers this to be an undisputed and incontestable lesson of the war which ought not to be lost in England, where questions of re-armament are under consideration. Evidently, therefore, it is important to establish a right relation between mobility on the one hand and range and power on the other.

Among recent changes in the chief commands of the French army General Lanes, of the 2d Corps, who has reached the limit of age, has been succeeded in his command by General Debatisse, and General Decharme, of the 12th Corps, whose letter of service has expired and has not been renewed, by General Trémeau.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

One lesson derived from the naval operations of the war in the Far East is that the searchlights on warships must be more safely housed if they are to be depended upon in the hour of battle. When the Russian battleship *Czarevitch* limped into the German port of Kiao-Chou, China, after the terrible hammering to which she had been subjected by the Japanese, her searchlights were fit only for the junk-heap. The searchlights on the *Czarevitch* stood on her bridges and on platforms on her masts entirely exposed to the fire of the enemy and, according to reports received in London, were destroyed within five minutes after she went into action. Under conceivable conditions it might happen that an armored ship would be deprived of her searchlights at the moment they were most urgently needed—when, after being partially disabled and making for the shelter of fort or harbor, the lights would be of immeasurable value in guarding against the approach of torpedo boats and helping her gunners to make their fire effective against her pursuers. To provide the most thorough housing for searchlights on warships is obviously an important question of naval construction, and the experience of the Russians has certainly taught "how not to do it."

The trial of Count von Baudissin on the charge of insulting the German Army in his book "Erstklassige Menschen" has ended in his being sentenced to a fine of \$75, or, in default, thirty days' imprisonment, while his publisher is fined \$50, or twenty days' imprisonment. The publisher is fined a further \$50 for contravention of the Press Laws. The finding of the court was based upon the ground that the novel was aimed not at any individuals, but at the army. Count von Baudissin, in his defence, maintained that his work was a serious endeavor to improve matters by showing up the dangers and evils attending the lives of officers. He wished to show how society petted and spoiled young officers, who were often very ignorant, thereby making the young men absurdly conceited; how people fed the officers on champagne and caviare, while at home they were contented to make a dinner of a few cents worth of sausage. Owing to the poverty of the families of many officers and the growing luxury of the army, about fifteen per cent. of the officers coming from the cadet schools went wrong through debt. He wanted to warn society against the demoralizing habit of spoiling officers.

The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India, says that during General Kitchener's recent tour of the Simla Hills, he received an address of welcome from the Rajah of Bashahr, who assured him that "The songs of your Excellency's stainless glory, of the sincere, impartial, and the honest acts of the late Transvaal War (which are the real ornaments of the honorable officers of your Excellency's position), are cheerfully sung by the heavenly nymphs in Paradise."

German army circles and the Berlin newspapers are greatly interested in what is described as a case of alleged high treason. A short time ago Herr Barkemeyer, secretary of the secret department of Krupp's Germania Building Yard, was arrested on a charge of selling plans. It is asserted that he sold plans of the new battleship *Braunschweig* to Great Britain. It is also alleged that in the Germania yards two types of submarine boats are being built, one boat for experiments and three of another type for Russia. The paper denounces this as a breach of neutrality, and threatens to make further revelations.

From the French military journal, the *Armée Territoriale*, some interesting details are derived concerning the apparatus of Captain Vial, of the French artillery, for representing artillery fire in maneuvers. He uses the rays of the sun, received by a concave mirror and reflected by its parabolic surface upon a line of sight directed upon the object intended to be attacked. In this way it is shown what troops or positions are actually under the fire of opposing guns. The system cannot be easily employed when the sun is not shining, and, if it should be completely overclouded, recourse must be had to a magnesium lamp. The apparatus is ingenious, and is, we believe, attached to the gun in ordinary cases; but the *Armée Territoriale* says it appears not to have given so far perfectly satisfactory results, and needs to be perfected.

The Chinese are reported to have hinted to the British Government that when Port Arthur is taken the return of Wei-hai-wei will be in order. In return it is suggested that there is a bill there for the improvement and equipment of the harbor. At the request of the Chinese, the Amban, now resident in Lhasa, and five "graduates" of the Chengtu Military Academy, left the capital at Szechuan, Aug. 25, taking with them a number of Mauser rifles and much ammunition. It is supposed that they are wanted to teach the Tibetan army how to fight.

The two forward 12-inch guns of H.M.S. *King Edward II.* now approaching completion are placed 23 1/2 feet above sea level, the pair of 9.2-inch guns being on the next lower level and the corresponding pairs of 12-inch and 9-inch pointing astern being still lower. The ten 6-inch guns are placed upon the main deck, about eight or nine feet below the main armament, as they require considerably less command. The centers of the 6-inch guns are 12 feet 9 inches above sea level. The metacentric height of the vessel is 3 feet 9 inches. There is an unusual amount of armor, the staterooms and cabins being roofed with 1-inch plate. The displacement is 16,500 tons; h. p., 18,000; speed, 18.5 knots.

Of the trained dogs with the Russian army, Captain Persidski writes: "Our pack has given great satisfaction in finding wounded soldiers lying helpless in the millet fields. The dogs of English breed are particularly clever. They were trained at Harbin to distinguish Europeans from Asiatics by the smell, and so they will never take any notice of Japanese. We recovered a number of wounded in this way, and the dogs never made a mistake."

The judicial authorities in Milan having ordered the arrest of the manager and secretary of a company manufacturing a so-called bullet-proof breastplate, the secretary was duly imprisoned, but the manager escaped. This company was three months ago given a contract by the Russian government for supplying 100,000 of the breastplates destined for the troops in the Far East, and the Russian Ambassador had proceeded to Milan to conclude the bargain. The manager of the company, having got funds from a bank for purchasing the necessary material, appropriated it, after having received other orders. Thus the Russian army will not get the bullet-proof breastplates, and other governments appear to

have been treated in a similar manner, chiefly France and Switzerland.

An authoritative "Life of the late Duke of Cambridge" is in preparation by Colonel Verner.

The Portuguese are to purchase 100,000 rifles of a new pattern in Germany for their army. It is of a Mauser type modified by the use of a new gas check invented by Captain Vergueiro, of the Portuguese infantry. At the Creusot works an order has been received recently for the supply of thirty-six batteries of 2.95-inch guns of the Schneider-Canet pattern for the Portuguese artillery. There are to be four guns to a battery, and the order includes ammunition wagons, and 1,000 rounds, 800 of which are to be shrapnel, to each battery.

The revolt of the cadets of the military school in Brazil resulted in the death of General Travissos, from the amputation of a leg, and forty-four others.

FOREIGN NAVAL ITEMS.

The Vittorio-Emanuele, the first of three sister vessels now under construction in Italy, was launched recently. These vessels have each a displacement of 12,624 tons, are 435 feet in length, and have a beam of seventy-three feet. For principal armament they carry two 12-inch and twelve 8-inch guns. Their Belleville boilers, developing 20,000 horse-power, are expected to give a speed of 22 knots. It will be noticed that both in the strength of the 8-inch gun battery, and in speed, the new Italian vessels are superior to most existing battleships.

A despatch from Wei-hai-wei states that Thomas Gadsby, a qualified signalman on board the battleship Centurion, has confessed to having thrown overboard the ship's signal book. The harbor was being dredged in the hope of recovering the book.

While the battleship Venable of the British-Mediterranean Squadron, was engaged in long range firing recently the breech of a gun was opened for the reception of another charge, when a backflash occurred. The man who was working No. 3 was severely scorched, and the second charge which had been got ready to be placed in the gun was completely enveloped in the flash.

The four after boilers of the battleship Prince George, now undergoing repairs at Portsmouth, are being fitted to burn either oil or coal, there being two sprays to each furnace for the distribution of the oil. Tanks will be constructed in the double bottom to take 400 tons of oil auxiliary fuel, to be used in case of emergency, such as the coal having run short or steam being quickly required.

The experiments with submerged coal, which commenced at Portsmouth about eighteen months ago, have been resumed. In May, 1903, five crates of coal, each holding two tons, were sunk in No. 2 basin, and a similar quantity was placed at the coaling point in small heaps, covered with tarpaulins. Six months ago some of the submerged coal was raised and burnt, in conjunction with a similar quantity of that which had been kept on land, and the results showed that the submerged coal had greater calorific qualities. A similar test is to be made on the present occasion.

The French Admiralty have been carrying out prolonged experiments with a new type of accumulator, which it is expected will enable the design of submarine boats capable of attaining a speed of sixteen knots an hour. The greatest secrecy is being preserved in regard to the invention.

The French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has completed her trial runs with the new screws recently supplied her. In fine weather, but a somewhat rough sea, she realized a speed of 21.8 knots, and her trial in every respect gave complete satisfaction. Our West Virginia made 22.17 knots.

It is claimed for a new submarine torpedo boat about to be submitted to the Admiralty by its inventor, Mr. Charles W. Fife, of Brighton, that she is capable of being navigated under water from Liverpool to New York, and that in case of injury she would rise to the surface automatically.

The Swedes are now building three armored gunboats, one destroyer, and one submarine, the destroyer in England and the other vessels in Sweden. The France Militaire says that, including them, the Swedish navy will then consist of the following vessels: Twelve armored coast-defense ships, of from 3,100 to 4,270 tons; four monitors, of 1,500 tons; seven armored gunboats, of 460 (?) tons; five torpedo gunboats, of 800 tons; nine gunboats, of from 500 to 600 tons; one gunboat of 280 tons, two torpedo-boat destroyers, thirty-one torpedo boats, eighteen of the first-class, and various out-of-date vessels, in use as training ships or other auxiliaries.

At a recent meeting of the German Society of Naval Architects the chief paper was read by Engineer Capitaine, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, who predicted that gas will displace the present steam engines as well as the turbines. The Thornycrofts are now building a vessel to be fitted with a 600 horsepower gas engine. The German engineer doubts whether the existing types of gas machines are available to above a thousand horse power, but he says he has an invention which solves the problem for larger sizes.

The German naval budget, besides two battleships, provides for one armored cruiser, two small cruisers, two gunboats, one of them for river service in the Far East, and one mine laying steamer, and \$375,000 is asked for submarine experiments. The total is \$59,000,000, of which \$17,517,500 is for shipbuilding. The army budget appropriates \$2,250,000 as the first installment of \$20,250,000 for new rifles. The addition to the peace strength when the plans proposed are realized will be about 15,000 men, raising the peace establishment to about 621,000 officers and men.

When the changes now in progress in the training service of the British Navy are completed the use of masts and sails in training boys and young seamen will have been entirely abandoned, and the prospect is regarded in many quarters with pronounced disfavor. It is held that the policy of the United States in building large sailing ships for training purposes is the true one, and that it should never have been given up by England. The Hampshire Telegraph tells us that in England, among a large section of naval officers, the opinion is still firmly held that there is nothing like sail drill for imparting to a lad that self-reliance and smartness so essential for a good seaman even on a modern battleship or cruiser.

An interesting experiment was successfully carried out recently with the new British battleship Dominion. She underwent her full speed trials with everything arranged for war conditions. The engine room was closed down, all bulkhead doors were shut, the staff in charge

was limited to the ordinary battleship complement, and everything was as if the ship were actually engaged with an enemy so far as machinery was concerned. It has been decided that this condition shall apply to the official trial of all subsequent ships. Despite the onerous regulations, the Dominion attained a speed of nineteen and one-half knots. This speed was attained with the engines making over 125 revolutions and developing 18,438 i.h.p.

Officials of the German navy have been, of late, giving considerable attention to a system for the installation of gas engines for warship propulsion. The contention of the introducers of this method of propulsion is that under this system the coal from the bunkers of a warship will be capable of producing a gas which will enable the engineer to utilize not less than 26 per cent. of the full power in place of the barely 12 per cent. at present utilized in the formation of steam. The Thornycrofts are now building a vessel to be fitted with a 600 horsepower gas engine, according to the German idea. With the new machines it is claimed that not only will there be not a little economy in the consumption of fuel, but that increased steaming radius, or increased capacity for ammunition and stores, will result from the installation of this system of engine propulsion. Considerable dissent has been expressed in high engineering quarters as to the feasibility of using gas engines for seagoing vessels, but the idea is to be tested on a sufficiently large scale to demonstrate either its availability or its failure.

ESPIONAGE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The extraordinary condition of things in the French army which has led to the resignation of General André as Secretary of War, is indicated by the extracts which follow from a letter in the New York Tribune, dated Paris, November 8:

"To appreciate the crisis which the French army is now undergoing, it should be borne in mind that after the downfall of the empire the only careers left open to the sons of the old nobility and of the reactionary imperialists were the army, the navy, the Church and the judiciary. In the conservative regime of the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon two-thirds of the officers of the army were royalists, Bonapartists, or merely fair weather republicans. As pointed out by M. Berteaux in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, officers of plebeian birth or those whose family ties were out and out republican were ostracized and treated as pariahs. Instances are cited of a captain who was refused promotion solely because he attended the civil burial of the daughter of one of his friends; of a major whose advancement was delayed ten years simply because he was a Jew, and of dozens of officers persecuted because they did not attend service in the Roman Catholic Church. In the administration of the War Office by General Mercier, the chief of staff of the army, General de Mirabel, openly proclaimed that it would be criminal not to favor officers who shared my own religious and political convictions. Abundant evidence was adduced establishing the fact that the Jesuit priest, Père du Lac, supplied private notes concerning army officers which were consulted by the Minister of War before submitting the annual lists of promotions to the President of the Republic. One of the Ministers of M. Méline's Cabinet called the general staff the 'Jésuitière.' Officers of every branch of the army who were known to be republicans or non-Catholics were left out in the cold and boycotted by their brother officers, with the tacit approval of their superiors.

"With the advent of General de Boisdeffre to the post of chief of staff the mysterious influence of Père du Lac became greater than ever. Officers were denounced as 'subject to suspicion' because according to secret reports they were in the habit of reading the republican newspaper, the 'Temps.' A young officer, reporting to join his regiment, was asked by his superiors if he had any family friends or acquaintances in the town. 'The prefect and the procureur-general,' was the reply. 'Oh, you have, then, very undesirable social relations,' was the rejoinder. At Orleans a captain saluted one of his comrades of the same grade, who did not return the salutation. The latter, when asked for an explanation, said: 'I never salute Jews!' When the former sent his seconds to demand an apology or reparation the reply was: 'I never fight duels with Jews!'

"The spirit of caste and reaction was fostered in the cavalry regiments to such an extent that in these aristocratic corps republican officers were cruelly boycotted. A regiment of dragoons paraded one day with a pennon bearing the fleurs de lys—the emblem of royalty. The colonel's explanation was that the tri-colored pennon 'was being repaired.' A general actually refused to salute President Loubet, alleging as an excuse that he 'did not know him!' Colonel Sever, a retired engineer officer, states that from 1870 to 1894 the reactionaries were complete masters of the army.

"The late M. Waldeck-Rousseau, when he selected General André to succeed General de Galliffet as Minister of War, impressed upon him the necessity of weeding out caste and privilege from the promotion lists and of 'thoroughly republicanizing the army.' General André threw himself heart and soul into the task. Reform began on two main lines—the recruitment of the officers and the modification on a democratic basis of the curriculum and discipline of the military schools. It was perhaps unfortunate that General André was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He appointed his nephew, Captain Mollin, also a Free Mason, member of his military cabinet. Captain Mollin was intrusted with the duty of obtaining information concerning the political and religious opinions of officers previous to their selection for promotion. Captain Mollin did not hesitate to apply for information to M. Vadeкар, secretary of the Grand Orient Masonic Lodge of France, calling for details of the most confidential nature concerning the private lives and surroundings of army officers. The private detective system of the military Jesuits was replaced by a private detective system of the military Free Masons of the Grand Orient. Instead of the Jesuit priest, Père du Lac, it was the Masonic acolyte, Le Frère Vadeкар, secretary general of the Grand Orient of France, who became the leading Pinkerton of the French War Office. The espionage of the domestic lives of officers continued as in the old days, but the boot was now on the other leg. Instead of an instrument of clerical reaction, the detective system became an effective weapon of radical republicanism.

"The Paris Figaro caused a tremendous sensation by obtaining from M. Bidegain, a Free Mason of the Grand Orient of France and secretary of M. Vadeкар, copies of hundreds of letters exchanged between Captain Mollin of the Cabinet of the Minister of War and the Grand Orient. The publication of these secret and compromising documents came like a thunderbolt. M.

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Bidegain, who is alleged to have been bribed, and who delivered the correspondence to the Figaro, has disappeared, and is the object of Masonic vengeance. The nature of the letters may be judged from the following example. Captain Mollin on July 13, 1901, wrote an official letter to the Grand Orient stating that the Minister of War was about to select a new commander for the Military School of St. Cyr, the French West Point, and that it was of urgent necessity that the post should be intrusted to an 'anti-clerical republican,' and called for detailed information concerning the private life and opinions of the three general officers named above. In less than a week detailed documentary replies from the Masonic lodges of the Grand Orient of France at the garrison towns where the three generals being considered for the post resided, were forwarded to Captain Mollin by M. Vadeкар. The reports in respect to two of the generals were most unfavorable, stating that one general actually sent his daughter to a Catholic seminary, and that in a speech, when he made the distribution of prizes to the students, the name of 'God' recurred with 'objectionable frequency.'

"General André, Minister of War, when questioned in the Chamber of Deputies, stated that Captain Mollin, his nephew and secretary, had been authorized to ask for and to receive information concerning the political opinions of officers, but not in the nature of those published by the Figaro. General André disavowed these letters, blamed such proceedings, and announced that Captain Mollin, who had resigned his commission, which resignation had not been accepted, had been sent to rejoin his regiment."

ARMORED CRUISER BLACK PRINCE.

The launching weight of the new British armored cruiser Black Prince, which took to the water Nov. 8, was 6,500 tons, and that of the cradle 300 tons. About seven tons of lubricating material in the shape of Russian tallow, train oil, and soft soap, were used on the sliding and ground ways in launching the ship, and the cost of putting her into the water is about £2,000. Her launching draught is 16 feet 3 inches, she already having all belt armor in place, as well as a portion on the sides of the battery.

The whole weight of armor is about 1,600 tons, exclusive of the protective decks. The conning tower is of steel, ten inches thick. She is 480 feet long between perpendiculars and 505 feet over all, her extreme breadth is 73 feet 6 inches, and she has a depth from outer bottom to upper deck of 40 feet 9 inches. Her draught will be 26 feet 6 inches forward and 27 feet 6 inches aft, at which her displacement will be 13,550 tons. She has a complete armor belt running from stem to stern, the thickness amidships at the water line being 6 inches, tapering to 4 inches at the forward end and 3 inches at the after end. In the citadel or battery, protected by 6-inch armor, will be carried ten 6-inch guns, eight of which are broadside guns, while the two after pieces can fire both athwartships and fore and aft; all these guns being separated from each other by steel splinter bulkheads 2 inches thick. On the upper deck there are five 9.2-inch guns in barbettes, protected by 6-inch and 3-inch armor, while forward on the forecastle is another 9.2-inch gun, making six in all. The foremost and aftermost 9.2-inch guns are situated at the middle line of the ship, so that they will command an arc of fire of 310 degrees. The other four 9.2-inch guns are placed at the sides of the ship, and nearly over the ends of the citadel, each commanding a range of fire of 180 degrees. The shelter decks are well armed with 3-pounder quick-firing guns, some twenty-eight in number. For boat and field use there are also provided two 12-pounder 6-cwt. guns and two Maxims. The battery has a protective deck covering of steel 1 inch in thickness, which is continued forward on the main deck. In addition to this, there is the usual high-cambered steel protective deck, 3-4 inch thick at the water-line, running right fore and aft.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. L. J. writes: I completed three years' service with the Engineer Corps on June 13, 1904. I enlisted at Key West, Fla., June 14, 1901, was discharged at San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1904. The paymaster to whom I was assigned for my final settlement allowed me travel pay from San Francisco, Cal., to Galveston, Texas, only, which I accepted under protest, on June 15, 1904. I made application to the paymaster for transportation in kind, from Galveston, Texas, to Key West, Fla., thinking I was entitled to this, and was told by him to state my case to the chief paymaster, who would advise me what to do. I did so and was advised by the chief clerk in the office of the chief paymaster, to file a claim with the Auditor for the War Department, being told by the chief clerk that they could not open the accounts of the paymaster. I filed a claim as advised, but received a notification saying my claim had been disallowed; the text of the notification was as follows: "Your claim for pay, clothing and travel pay as sergeant, Co. K, 3d Battalion, U.S. Engineers, has been examined and disallowed by certificate No. 428,856, dated Nov. 10, 1904, for the following named reasons, viz: You received pay and clothing in full. You received travel pay for the land travel, by the shortest usually traveled route from place of discharge to place of enlistment, and you were only entitled to transportation and subsistence in kind for the sea travel." What I would like to know is, if I was entitled to transportation and subsistence in kind for the sea travel, why was it not given me at the proper time when I could have used it to advantage. It seems to me that some one's carelessness has cost me about \$35. Answer: You were properly paid and your claim was properly disallowed.

SCOUT asks: Is there a Marine Corps recruiting station in Chicago, what is the address? Answer: 260 South Clark street, Chicago. Does the Marine Corps use the Army drill regulations? Answer: Yes in Infantry movements and the Manual of Arms. What is the term of service? Answer: Five years.

R. B. F.-Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is stationed at Fort Riley, Kas.

ORDNANCE.—We are informed by the War Department that there is no ordnance sergeants' manual or anything of that character. There was published in 1877 an ordnance property return manual, which has been out of print for many years. The new Army Regulations contain all information useful to ordnance sergeants. See Page 221, Article 79.

W. M. N.—The 19th Infantry is under orders to sail from San Francisco for Manila April 1. The date was omitted from the schedule published by error.

INQUIRER.—The men, recently designated for appointment in the Army from civil life will be examined March 1, 1905. Jersey City consists of the 9th and 10th districts. There is a vacancy now in the 10th District; there will be a vacancy in the 9th District in 1908.

G. W. G. asks information in the case of an enlisted man who wishes to take his family to the Philippines, and the necessary steps to be taken. Answer: You

should make application immediately to the War Department, through official channels. If your commanding officer approves your application the War Department will give you family transportation to go at the same time you do.

R. J. asks: (1). Will Cos. I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, return to the United States at the expiration of their two years' term of duty in the Philippines? (They arrived in the Islands, May 27, 1902). (2). Is there any probability of a Battalion of Engineers being stationed on the Pacific coast? (3). If so, what companies? (4). Where will the 3d Battalion of Engineers, take station on their return to this country? Answer: (1). No date has as yet been set for the return of the 3d Battalion of Engineers from the Philippine Islands. (2 and 3). It is possible that the 3d Battalion of Engineers, upon return from the Philippine Islands may be ordered to take station on the Pacific coast.

W. K. asks who he could get information from in regard to the Panama Canal. Answer: Apply to Panama Canal Commission, War Department, Washington, D.C.

BORN.

HARRIS.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 2, 1904, a daughter, Margarita Bonzaur Harris, to the wife of Capt. Frank E. Harris, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HOWELL.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., to the wife of Lieut. Park Howell, Med. Dept., a son.

VORIS.—At Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 22, 1904, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Alvin C. Voris, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

WHEATLEY.—To the wife of 2d Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 5th U.S. Cav., at Prescott, Ariz., on Nov. 23, 1904, a son, Robertson Megeath Wheatley.

MARRIED.

BARRY-FALLS.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 3, 1904, Mr. Cheevers Moran Barry and Miss Nancy Clare Falls, sister of Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th U.S. Inf.

HILL-GUILD.—At Jamaica Plains, Mass., Nov. 26, 1904, Lieut. Walter N. Hill, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mildred Whyte Guild.

JANDA-LYON.—At St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23, 1904, Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Mabel R. Lyon.

LANGLEY-GUDGER.—At Asheville, N.C., Nov. 23, 1904, Mr. John W. Langley, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Emma Katherine Gudger, sister of Passed Asst. Paymr. Emmitt C. Gudger, U.S.N.

MALONE-CHEATHAM.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 29, 1904, Miss Alice Cheatham, sister of Capt. B. F. Cheatham, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., to Mr. Thomas Malone, jr.

MERRY-REYNOLDS.—At Somerville, Mass., Nov. 30, 1904, Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Etta Cora Reynolds.

SAWTELLE-WORTHINGTON.—At Irvington, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1904, Mr. Edward M. Sawtelle, son of Brig. Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U.S.A., to Miss Julia H. Worthington.

STANLEY-WOODRUFF.—At Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1904, Miss Grace Lowery Woodruff, daughter of Mr. Edward L. Woodruff, to Albert H. Stanley. The bride is a niece of Gen. Carl A. Woodruff, U.S.A.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, 1904, Lieut. Morris H. Brown, U.S.N.

BUTLER.—Suddenly at Highland Falls, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1904, Charles H. Butler, aged sixty-seven years, father of Mrs. I. L. Hunt, wife of 1st Lieut. I. L. Hunt, 19th Inf.

COCHRANE.—At Chester, Pa., Nov. 23, 1904, Mrs. Sarah Gillespie Cochrane, mother of Col. Henry C. Cochrane, U.S.M.C.

LONGAN.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25, 1904, Patrick H. Longan, father of Capt. R. E. Longan, 11th U.S. Inf.

PHILLIPPI.—At Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1904, P.A. Engr. Edwin T. Phillippi, U.S.N., retired.

SIMMONS.—At Fort Flagler, Wash., Nov. 24, 1904, Ella W. Simmons, wife of Hospital Steward Frederick S. Simmons, U.S.A.

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NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5, 1904.

The fortnightly entertainment held on the receiving ship Franklin on the night of Dec. 1, was a very enjoyable event. It was under the direction of Chaplain Reynolds, U.S.N., with the assistance of Miss Margaret Gaskins, accompanist. Several of the sailors also participated in various numbers of the program at the close of which an informal reception was held and refreshments served. Officers of the Franklin, Richmond and Iowa were present and a large number of sailors.

Constr. Lawrence Adams, U.S.N., who has been stationed at Mare Island, Cal., is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard to relieve Constr. Holden Evans. Constr. and Mrs.



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Among those present at the dance at the Portsmouth Assembly, Nov. 29, in Kirk hall, Portsmouth, were Dr. and Mrs. Wentworth, Capt. and Mrs. Kincaid, Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Dayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Miss Helen Kincaid, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, U.S.N., Paymaster Kennard, U.S.N.

Capt. Henry E. Mansfield, commanding the battleship Iowa, returned Dec. 3, after a twelve days' leave of absence, spent in Brooklyn, N.Y.

The cruiser Newark, flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee, commanding the Caribbean Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, was taken out of drydock No. 2 Dec. 2, after receiving repairs and a repainting of her hull.

The remains of Seaman Harry Sames, whose death occurred in the naval hospital Dec. 1, were interred in the naval hospital cemetery Dec. 2. The funeral services over the remains were conducted by Chaplain L. P. Reynolds, U.S.N.

The body of G. E. Mitchell, hospital apprentice, U.S.N., whose death occurred in the United States Naval Hospital, Nov. 23, was forwarded to his former home in Spring Valley, Wis.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 1, 1904.

Thanksgiving day was universally observed at the post and quiet home dinners with a few friends were the rule. Mrs. Hinds had with her Capt. and Mrs. Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. Bootes, Major Miles and Captain Brown. Major and Mrs. Finlay also had a number of guests, as did Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson.

Mrs. Arrowsmith entertained, on the afternoon of Nov. 25, in honor of her guest, Miss Swigert, daughter of Colonel Swigert, of California. Lavender was the color scheme carried out in the decorations. Receiving with Mrs. Arrowsmith were Miss Swigert, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Hinds and Mrs. Rosenbaum. At the tea table were Misses Rich and Miss Rowalla. The guests included all of the ladies from the garrison and a large number from town. Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum entertained the Saturday Night Card Club Nov. 26.

Thanksgiving day, Miss Marion Gibbs was the hostess at a very beautiful dinner. The table decorations were unique. Each place card bore an inscription of personal nature and on the men's were cute pictures of little Army girls, while the girls' cards were ornamented with little Army men shooting at a turkey. Red was the color scheme. Muth's orchestra furnished the music. The guests were Misses Green and Morrow, of Dallas, Miss Swigert, of California, Miss Constance Clark, Miss Bertha Rowalla, Miss Sarah Halter, Messrs. Hunter, Pegram, Jones, Gregory, Schroeter, Farmer, Dolph and Gardner. Mrs. Smithie Kelly, the chaperon, and the hostess completed the party.

Capt. and Mrs. Bootes received on the night of Nov. 28, and their handsome quarters were thronged all during the evening hours. The floral decorations were very elaborate. Beautiful red and yellow chrysanthemums for which Mrs. Bootes's garden is noted, formed the decoration in the library and white and green were effectively blended in the dining room. Receiving with Capt. and Mrs. Bootes were Gen. and Mrs. Lee. The ladies assisting were Mesdames Bullis, Finlay, Fleming, Rosenbaum and Stuart. In the library Miss Constance Clark had with her Miss Wood and Miss Lodge and Misses Green and Morrow, Misses Rich, of Boston, Rowalla, Camilla Newton, Zulema Fraser, Marion and Gibbs. Miss Sarah Halter and Miss Marion Clark were in charge of the dining room.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart gave a Japanese dinner on Nov. 29 in honor of their guests, Misses Green and Morrow. The rooms were handsomely decorated with green, which gave to them the air of the holiday season. Adding to

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their attractions was the large and interesting collection of curios which Mrs. Stuart has picked up in the Philippines, Japan and China. The souvenirs on this occasion both for the girls and men were Japanese hats which they wore during the evening. They also received bon-bon boxes and chrysanthemums. Among those present were Miss Green, Miss Morrow, Miss Constance Clark, Miss Marion Gibbs, Miss Rowalla, Lieutenants Jones, Gardner, Farmer, Gregory, Kent and the host and hostess. Major and Mrs. Kernan gave a mission party, Nov. 30, followed by a Dutch dinner in honor of Misses Green and Morrow. One of the leading features was a delightful drive to the Missions. At the Dutch dinner that followed the men received as souvenirs, Dutch maidens, and the girls carried off little Dutchmen. Present were Misses Green, Morrow, Rowalla, Lieutenants Jones, Gardner, Farmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. McCafferty and the host and hostess.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., Dec. 6, 1904.

Yesterday noon the U.S.S. Prairie left League Island for Port Royal, S.C., where she will be fumigated, because of several diphtheritic cases having recently occurred on board. The Prairie left here Saturday morning, but had to put back the same day in order to send one of the crew to the hospital, who was suspected of having smallpox, but which is now said to be chickenpox. Yesterday noon the U.S.S. Yankee arrived to transport the battalion of marines to Panama. She will leave on Thursday of this week for the isthmus.

The first appearance of the Triangle Tennis and Dramatic Club was hailed with appreciation on Thursday night of last week when the one-act farce "My Lord-

ship in Living," was given in the ordnance building. All the residents of the yard were present and after the play an impromptu dance was given. The characters and impersonators were as follows: Lord Thirmer (H. M. S. Phlegathon), Mr. Gordon Fetterman; Spiggot (an old family butler), Mr. John Reynolds; Hopkins (a footman), Mr. W. N. Edwards; Robert (smallest page procurable), Master Brook Edwards; Sybil Amberly (daughter of Sir George Amberly), Miss Ethel Reynolds; Laura, a friend, Miss Henrietta Jordan; Rose, another friend, Miss Gertrude Fetterman.

Mrs. Francis H. Delano, Mrs. Phillip Delano, Mrs. A. Reynolds and Commander Reynolds assisted in the production behind the scenes, and the yard band furnished the music.

The farewell reception and dance on board the Alabama Saturday afternoon was largely attended. About 500 guests were present during the day. The ship was most beautifully decorated and a delightful repast was served.

Capt. W. L. Jolly, U.S.M.C., is spending a few days in Washington. Lieut. Arthur McNeil, U.S.M.C., arrived here yesterday with a detachment of marines from Annapolis. Miss M. A. Bauman was a visitor on the Alabama Saturday. She was in Europe last year, and met most of the officers while abroad.

Ensign W. F. Bricker, U.S.N., recently appointed flag lieutenant to Admiral C. H. Davis, will attend the admiral when he goes to Paris for the meeting of the board to investigate the difficulty between the Russian battleships and the English fishing fleet. They will probably be gone three months.

Ensign Joseph J. Hyland, is away from his ship, the U.S.S. Denver, on two weeks' leave, which he is spending at his parents' home in Boston, Mass.

The football games this last week resulted in the Massachusetts winning against the Prairie by a score of 16 to 0, and then losing to the Alabama on Saturday by a score of 24 to 0. One or two of the players were seriously injured in the latter game.

PUGET SOUND.

Bremerton, Wash., Nov. 26, 1904.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barclay and Major and Mrs. Long left Nov. 26 for a two or three weeks' visit in California.

Paymr. and Mrs. Addison entertained at dinner Nov. 19, Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker and Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.

Major and Mrs. Long entertained the officers and ladies of the yard, Nov. 24, to witness the sports of the marine guard on the parade grounds.

Paymaster Addison was the guest at dinner, Nov. 24, of the University Club of Seattle.

Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker entertained at dinner Saturday, Nov. 19, Commander Cottman, of the Wyoming, Comdr. and Mrs. Doyle, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Lewenz.

Paymr. and Mrs. Addison entertained at dinner Nov. 23 Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barclay and Major and Mrs. Long.

FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., Nov. 28, 1904.

Miss Marguerite Alford made her debut on the night of Nov. 11 at Fort Missoula Hall, which was effectively decorated. Miss Alford, daintily gowned in a beautiful blue and white creation, received with Mrs. Alford and Mrs. Torry. The former matron wore an elegant black chiffon gown and the latter a very becoming accordeon pleated red crepe de Chine. The fort band played during the reception. Dancing followed in accompaniment to the stringed orchestra. A delicious supper was served at midnight, while punch was dispensed throughout the evening. Among the many lovely toilettes might be mentioned that of Mrs. Spottswood, who was attired in white

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point d'esprit and sparkling with diamonds; also those of Misses Knowles, Cronkhite and Greenough. The former was in lavender, the second in black lace and yellow roses, and the latter in black silk net.

Dr. and Mrs. Ashburn, of Fort Missoula have returned after having spent the last few months most enjoyably among their kinfolk in Ohio.

The officers and ladies have arranged for the winter's social functions. It was decided to give a series of hops and card parties in which all of the officers are to participate.

The first hop was held on Thanksgiving eve, and proved a very enjoyable event. The Mesdames Torrey and Knox, who have in the past ably demonstrated their excellence as hostesses, had charge of the affair.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 1, 1904.

Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, who relieved Constr. F. B. Zahm as head of the construction and repair department of this yard, arrived here with his family on Nov. 25, and they are now settled in their new home. On Saturday, Nov. 26, Constructor Evans assumed his new duties. Constructor Zahm left here on the following Monday for Washington, whither Mrs. Zahm preceded him a couple of weeks ago. Before leaving Constructor Zahm was presented by the clerical and drafting force of the department with a set of resolutions, handsomely engraved and expressive of the good will felt for him by the men over whom he had been the chief for the past four years. As the steamer upon which he left Vallejo

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It is of supreme importance to keep the bowels regular and open. Unless they act regularly and thoroughly, it is impossible to remove the impurities that constantly accumulate in the system. These waste matters generate poisons that create Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache and many other complaints, that are directly caused by Constipation.

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act pleasantly on the Bowels and Liver. A few doses will effectually cleanse the system of all harmful matter and gases. Taken as directed BEECHAM'S PILLS will establish a healthy and regular bowel action that will bring about an improved appetite, good digestion, sound sleep and a marked improvement in the general health.

The present popularity of BEECHAM'S PILLS proves them to be of high merit. Old friends show their appreciation by continuing, year in year out, to rely solely on their remarkable curative and tonic qualities. No other medicine is taken and none is needed; and it is to the steady recommendation of all who take them that the widespread fame of BEECHAM'S PILLS is due.

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COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF

LOOK FOR THIS
SIGNATURE
J. Liebig
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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

pulled out the whistles of all the craft on the bay as well as those of the locomotives on the yard tooted a good-bye and pleasant voyage.

Miss Eme Williams came up from Berkeley on Saturday last on a visit to the home of Chaplain and Mrs. McAllister. Her sister, Miss Clotilde Williams, has been spending the past few months here with her grandmother, Mrs. McAllister.

Lieut. Col. George Richards and Major H. C. Haines, U.S.M.C., have been at the yard this week serving on an examining board. Capt. Macker Babb, of the San Francisco Naval Station, is also serving on the board. The officers up for examination are Lieuts. Earl H. Ellis, of this yard, Clarence S. Owens, of the Ohio, and A. B. Mikell, of the Solace. Capt. B. F. Tilley left Saturday for the Puget Sound yard, where he is serving on a board of inquiry, which is examining into the recent damage done the Wyoming. Capt. Franklin J. Drake is in temporary command of the yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, who have been away for the past two months, returned to Mare Island yesterday and the former reported to-day as senior member of the board of inspection, relieving Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, who has been acting in that capacity during the former's absence. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham visited in Washington, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Baltimore and other points of interest in the eastern and southern States, and on the return trip spent some little time in Southern California.

Telegraphic orders have been received in regard to the work on the Buffalo, which came up to the yard on Friday last. Forty-five days were asked for by the steam engineering department, but the time has been cut down to twenty days and only such work as is absolutely necessary will be done at present. The stay of the Solace at Mare Island has been lengthened, and she will not leave here before the middle of the month. Since her return from the last trip to the Philippines she has had more work done than on any previous occasion for many months past, and the ship is in first-class condition. When the Solace leaves here she will take out two masts and a complete set of rigging to be used in the equipment of the wireless telegraph station to be established at Cobra Island, P.I.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 6, 1904.

Private Chase, who was so desperately wounded in the Midway some time ago, is doing nicely now in the post hospital, contrary to expectation. Sergt. Michael Kenny, Co. B, 27th Inf., was retired on Monday, after a service of thirty years in the Army.

The remarkable lad of fourteen years, who styles himself the "San Francisco Kid," but whose real name is Fred Racick, has arrived in Cincinnati. He walked from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington City, in order to black the boots of President Roosevelt, also the boots of Admiral Dewey.

Co. C, 27th Inf., was the host and bore all expenses of the huge function given on Friday evening in the post gymnasium hall. All the other companies in the post and their friends were guests of honor at the delightful dance. Great pains and much labor have been expended to make the affair extraordinary and the arrangements were certainly beyond criticism. Sergeants Jarvis and Fore, with their able corps of assistants, made their invited guests feel at ease and consequently the evening was one of pleasure for all. Attendance was by invitation only.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert Van Der Goltz, now retired, after thirty years of service, left on Friday for Detroit to join his family. He recently came into a fortune of \$8,000 from relatives in Germany.

The post presented a most brilliant appearance, when, on Thursday night the electric lights were turned on, without even a tear of regret for the old and faithful, yet unsatisfactory oil lamps.

Co. B, 27th Inf., will be the company that will enter-

tain with a dance next Thursday evening. Invitations have been extended to the 1st Regiment of Cincinnati, and it is expected that the company function will equal that given this week.

CAMP MARAHUI.

Camp Marahui, Mindanao, P.I., Oct. 18, 1904.

On Oct. 7 the 14th Cavalry baseball team came up from Camp Overton for a game. They were accompanied by Capt. M. C. Smith, Lieut. P. W. Corbusier, Lieut. J. P. Castleman, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Pillow, Mrs. C. C. Smith, Mrs. Lippincott and the Misses Garrard. The game was played in the afternoon before a large and enthusiastic crowd of "rooters." Unfortunately it was not very interesting, resulting in a victory for the 22d Infantry by a score of 9 to 4. The 14th Cavalry team was badly crippled. Therefore the 22d Infantry put up a slow and featureless game. The four runs of the 14th Cavalry were made on one hit and several inexcusable errors.

A hop was given that night in the club, complimentary to the visitors. As this was the first hop for six weeks, and as so many visitors were present it was largely attended and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The pleasure of the visitors was further added to by a boat excursion around the lake on the gunboat Flake, Saturday the eighth. This is the boat that was hauled up in sections, cut up here and named for 2d Lieut. C. W. Flake, 22d Inf., who was killed at Ramalan last January. A band concert was given the visitors Saturday night in front of Major Pickering's quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Hannay entertained all the visitors, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Hoagland with an elegant dinner on the evening of the seventh. This was in celebration of their first wedding anniversary.

The 14th Cavalry ball team went from here to Malabang, where they beat the 23d Infantry. Lieutenants Corbusier and Castleman, who play on the team, went with them. Captain Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow and the Misses Garrard returned to Camp Overton, Sunday, the ninth. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Lippincott returned on the twelfth. They were accompanied by Mrs. Newell and Miss Arnold, who are gone on a two months' visit to Japan.

Capt. J. L. Hines, Q.M., 23d Inf., from Malabang, spent last week in the post visiting his classmate, Capt. P. W. Davison, Q.M., 22d Inf. Colonel Corlesier, chief surgeon of the department and Major Gambrell, chief paymaster, both from Zamboanga, made official visits during the week. Capt. O. B. Meyer, Q.M. of the 14th Cavalry, at Camp Overton, was here yesterday on business. Lieut. H. A. Ripley, 22d Inf., is absent for a month putting in iron posts on the telegraph line from here to Iligan, through Camp Overton. Lieut. E. L. Bull, 22d Inf., has just been detailed on duty with Co. K, 3d Battalion, Engineers, to help in repairs to the road between the same places. It is hard for us to lose these two officers to help out other posts when we are so hard pressed ourselves.

On Oct. 11 a permanent guest arrived in the Stone family. He was Mr. William Hunt Stone, a fine, bouncing, nine pound boy. Capt. David L. Stone, his father, is too proud for words. He had the young man over introducing him at the club when he was five days old and says he is up for reveille every morning.

"Fire call" was sounded to-day at about noon. In less time than it takes to tell it, the bakery was wrapped in flames and was soon mass of ruins. We are at the mercy of the flames here, with our grass houses and high winds, when once a fire gets a start. Fortunately to-day no other buildings were touched. A fire for the bakery was feared and for this reason it was located far from all other buildings.

Datto Ali still eludes his pursuers in the Cottabato Valley. The first of the regiments in this department, formed into provisional companies, have been after him for two months or more. His country has been laid waste, but he has escaped them so far. His day will soon come though.

Colonel Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., is commanding the department while General Wood is in Manila commanding the division, until General Corbin's arrival.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
 - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
 - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
 - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

- (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
- (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
 - (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.

A FATAL ERROR

A man steps into your office, draws up his chair, and talks right into your face. His breath is offensive. Your only thought is how to get rid of him and his business. You cut him short with, "I am not interested."

SOZODONT

is essential to one whose breath is not pure and sweet. Penetrating the little crevices, it deodorizes, sweetens and purifies them, and makes you feel genteel and clean-cut.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

- (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
- (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
- (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

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HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, G, H, I, in Philippines. Address Manila, K, organizing at Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; F, to sail from Manila Dec. 15, for San Francisco.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; J, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L, and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Chickamauga, Ga. Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail May 1, the 1st on June 1, and the 3d on July 1.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas. Ordered to Philippines. 2d Squadron will sail on March 1, the 3d Squadron on April 1, and the 1st Squadron on July 1, from San Francisco.
9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.
12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.
13th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Ordered to the United States, headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail April 15 and take station at Fort Myer, Va. The 1st Squadron will sail on April 15, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.
14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

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2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va.	15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	17th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in February, 1905.
Will sail for Manila, P.I., Dec. 31, 1904.	
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	18th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in February, 1905.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	
8th. Ft. D. A. Fussell, Wyo.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
9th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Presidio, San Francisco, in February, 1905.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	

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24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. Will sail for Manila, P.
26th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. 1. Dec. 31, 1904.
27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

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2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
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17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft.
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19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	Monroe, Va.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.	59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston,
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	Mass.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presi-
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	dio, Cal.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
28th. Honolulu, H.I.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
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78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Honolulu, H.I.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. World's Fair Station,
St. Louis, Mo.
120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft.
Strong, Mass.
121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
122d. Key West, Fla.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to Southern Artillery District of New York for submarine mine work.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd Englund, A.C., commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to Southern Artillery District of New York for submarine mine work.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to the Artillery District of the Delaware for submarine mine work.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E. F. G. and H. Fort Wayne, Mich.: A. B. C. D. Fort Brady, Mich.: I. K. L. and M. Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C. Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D. Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F. Fort Liscomb, Alaska; G and H. Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K. Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M. Fort St. Michael, Alaska
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States, June 15.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila March 1, 1905.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E. F. G. and H. Fort Jay, N.Y.: A. B. C. D. Fort Slocum, N.Y.: I. K. L. and M. Fort Niagara, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, E, F, G, H, I, K. L. and M. Madison Barracks, N.Y.: Co. B. Pekin, China; C. Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; D. Fort Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Manila May 1, 1905.
10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D. Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H. Fort Wright, Wash.: I. K. L. and M. Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Fort Russell, Wyo.: I and M. Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.: L. Fort Washakie, Wyo.: K. Fort Niobrara, Neb. On Dec. 31, 1904. Cos. K and L will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A. B. C. D. K. and L. Fort McDowell, Cal.: I and M. Fort Mason, Cal.: Companies E, F, G and H. Alcatraz Island, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States March 15, and take station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga. Will sail for Manila June 1, 1905.

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17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States, Jan. 15, and take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Will sail for Manila, April 1, 1905.
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Will sail for Manila Feb. 1, 1905.
22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D. Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.: I, K, L and M. Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H. Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D. Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F, G and H. Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L, and M. Fort Brown, Texas; H and I. Fort Ringgold, Texas.
27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Fort Sheridan, Ill.: I, K, L, and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K. Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M. Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D. Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.
30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F. Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H. Fort Reno, O.T.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G, and H. Henry Barracks, Cayey.
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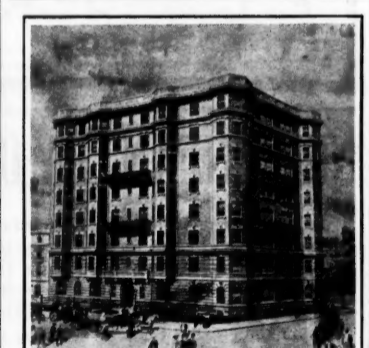
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